

# Law Enforcement News

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## Crime in the 90's: It's a blast ATF seeks answers to rise in bombings

By Jacob R. Clark

A crucial piece of evidence in the trial of four men convicted this month of bombing New York City's World Trade Center was a twisted piece of metal bearing the vehicle identification number of a rented van that was used by the defendants to transport their deadly cargo to the sub-basement parking garage of the massive complex.

The ensuing blast, which occurred shortly after noon on Feb. 26, 1993, killed six people, injured 1,000 others, and caused \$500 million in damage to the "Twin Towers" complex, one of the city's most recognizable landmarks. The bombing is said to be the most destructive terrorist act ever carried out on U.S. soil.

The incriminating VIN number was discovered by Special Agent Joe Hanlin of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, one of 75 ATF personnel who, with FBI and state and local personnel, pored over the blast site in a weeks-long, painstaking search for clues. Other ATF agents combed the explosion's five-story deep crater to gather trace amounts of chemicals that may have been used in the bomb.

In late December, a series of mail bombs exploded and killed five people—all members of the same family—in a 90-minute spree of terror that occurred over a wide swath of upstate New York. Two men were arrested in the case, one of whom was apparently angry at his girlfriend's family and targeted them for death. His weapon of choice was a metal tackle box holding sticks of dynamite that would explode when the box was opened. ATF investigators determined that the devices were built

from materials easily obtainable on the open market.

### Two Out of Thousands

While the two incidents are clearly among the highest-profile cases ever involving the ATF, they are just two of the thousands of "explosives incidents" that the enforcement arm of the Treasury Department investigates each year.

In 1992, the last year for which figures are available, the ATF recorded 2,493 bombings and incendiary bombings—those involving explosive devices designed to cause fires. That figure does not even include nearly 500 attempted bombings and incendiary bombings, or 448 hoax devices.

In all, the explosives incidents in 1992 claimed 45 lives, injured 469 others and caused \$22.6 billion in damage. The 1992 total is more than twice that of 1988, when the ATF tallied 1,108 explosive incidents. The 1988 incidents, however, were even more deadly and destructive, killing 60 people and injuring 691.

The greatest number of explosives incidents in 1992 occurred in California, where 737 were logged, followed by Illinois, with 460, and Florida, with 290, ATF figures show.

### The Allure of Bombing

James Cavanaugh, a 17-year ATF veteran who is deputy chief of its Explosives Division, said no one really knows why the rate of bombings has increased throughout the United States in the past five years. Better reporting is certainly a factor, but Cavanaugh added that bombings are appealing to criminals because they don't have to be present at the scene

when the crime is committed.

"The side of bombings which allows the criminal not to be present when the device goes off has an allure," Cavanaugh said in a recent interview with LEN. "They can do this and be somewhere else. Also, we just seem to have become a more violent society. Bombings are a part of that."

The ATF investigates the majority of explosives incidents, since most involve Federal violations of the Gun Control Act of 1968, which outlawed any explosive device not registered with the bureau, and the Explosives Control Act, which makes it a Federal crime to bomb a business or other structure engaged in interstate commerce. ATF also investigates cases involving the sale, distribution and use of stolen explosives, and the illegal interstate transport of explosive materials, and also serves as the Federal Government's chief arson investigator.

The FBI, on the other hand, investigates bombings of Federal property, including overseas embassies, aircraft and those with links to terrorists, while the Postal Service is the lead investigative agency in mail-bomb cases. Cavanaugh said, however, that both of those agencies often call in ATF experts for assistance. "All of those categories represent a very small percentage of bombings," he observed.

### Mostly Vandalism

Most of the actual and attempted bombings that occur in the United States each year are described as acts of vandalism, which was the motive in 1,030 of the explosives incidents recorded by the ATF in 1992. Revenge was the motive in 506 of the inci-

Continued on Page 7

## San Diego PD's reputation for racial unity shaken by promotion-bias charges

San Diego Police Chief Jerry Sanders this month appointed a dispute-resolution officer from the City Attorney's Office to examine charges of institutional racism that have been leveled by black officers.

The action is the latest taken by Sanders to prevent racial polarization within the ranks of the 1,863-officer department, which, in recent years, has had an exemplary reputation for racial unity. "I'm really trying to keep people from polarizing," Sanders told The San Diego Union-Tribune on March 6. "I want to keep everyone focused on the fact that people can come forward without retaliation."

Sanders asked Jerry Parker, a dispute-resolution officer with the City Attorney's Office, to look into the charges of racism made by Mike Cash, head of the Black Police Officers Association.

In a letter that appeared Jan. 28 in the Voice & Viewpoint newspaper, Cash alleged that racist acts were being committed by white officers, who had harassed and, in some cases, made death threats against black officers and their families. On the same day, City Councilman George Stevens, who is black, held a news conference in

which he criticized Sanders for failing to exercise his authority to eliminate racism.

Since those developments, Sanders has held several meetings with Cash and BPOA officials. He made a videotaped message shown throughout the department in which he warned that racism would not be tolerated and urged those with information about racist incidents to report them without fear of retaliation. Sanders said he plans to schedule a series of forums that will allow members of the department to discuss their concerns about racism.

Cash and Stevens said they support Sanders' efforts.

Sanders said the department's Equal Employment Office, which handles complaints of racism, has no record of the incidents alleged by Cash, who countered that black officers did not come forward because they feared retribution. "A lot of it is not overt racism; it's more subtle, like not being sensitive to others," Sanders said.

Some officials within the department believe that perceptions of racism center on promotional opportuni-

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## What They Are Saying:

**"We just seem to have become a more violent society. Bombings are a part of that."**

— James Cavanaugh, explosives expert with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, speculating as to the rise in bombing incidents over the past five years. (1:5)

## Police hiring aid is not just for the Feds, as Illinois awaits legislation

One of Illinois' most influential politicians last month proposed a \$200-million plan to hire up to 6,600 new police officers for localities throughout the state.

House Speaker Michael Madigan, a Chicago Democrat, announced the proposal at a news conference on Feb. 27, saying, "The pervasive spread of crime and violence demands new, extraordinary action in the coming year."

Under Madigan's plan, which has similarities to President Clinton's Police

Hiring Supplement Program (LEN, Feb. 28, 1994), a special grant program would be created to disburse the funds, which would be drawn from an anticipated \$600-million increase in state tax revenues this year. The grants, which would be disbursed on a per-capita basis, would be used primarily to hire new officers. Smaller jurisdictions could use the funds to add overtime shifts or bolster interagency task force activities, said Steve Brown, a spokesman for Madigan.

"Our estimate, based on the starting salary of Illinois state troopers, is that would allow for the hiring of 6,600 new police officers in Illinois," Brown told LEN.

Madigan's proposal will be formally introduced in the Legislature later this month, Brown said. "We're working with a variety of groups in both law enforcement and local government to make sure the bill contains various provisions and provides flexibility," he said.



# Around the Nation

## Northeast



**CONNECTICUT** — Joel Gonzalez, a member of the Bridgeport Democratic Town Committee, recently cut off a piece of his finger in front of the state Capitol to protest gun-control legislation. Gonzalez gave the severed finger and a short statement to a friend, Carlos Ram6s, to present to a legislative committee holding a hearing on gun control inside the Capitol. The statement and fingertip were confiscated before Ram6s could testify. Gov. Lowell Weicker's gun-control proposal, which would have banned gun ownership by anyone under 21 and required the registration of all handguns, was rejected by a legislative panel.

An Aberdeen man convicted of raping an 11-year-old girl on five separate occasions will serve only five years of a 20-year prison sentence due to a plea-bargain arrangement. Raymond Austin McNamara, 24, will then serve five years of supervised parole, and must complete a program for sex offenders, as well as a drug and alcohol treatment program.

Guns turned in during the state's "Guns for Goods" program last month may have to be returned since the funds for the program have run out. Although more than \$100,000 in gift certificates from retailers were donated to the program, more than \$470,000 in certificates is needed to pay everyone who turned in weapons. The program, which was to last a month, ended after just six days with more than 4,000 firearms turned in.

**DELAWARE** — Wilmington officials are hopeful that a new Superior Court program will cut down on repeat offenders by having drug violators appear before the same judges regularly.

Trooper Gary Hopkins was fired last month following an investigation of charges that he abused his position to review records at an abortion clinic last year.

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA** — A Metropolitan police officer was beaten by a six students at Roosevelt High

School last month when he tried to disperse the group from a hallway. Juan Rios, a 10-year veteran, also had his badge and nightstick stolen. Police have captured two of the teen-agers involved in the incident, but are still seeking four others. A school policy that forbids police from questioning students without parental consent has made those students inaccessible to police. In light of the incident and the unrelated shootings of two high school students, Mayor Sharon Pratt Kelly has said she will assign 100 police officers to city schools and impose other security measures.

**MARYLAND** — Jacques Kevin Agent, 21, was convicted last month of raping a former girlfriend, even though the woman recanted her statement and testified for the defense. Agent was convicted on evidence gathered by Baltimore County's new Family Violence Unit, which included emergency room testimony, police testimony, and photographs of the 18-year-old woman's swollen face and bruised body.

Dale J. Jones was sworn in in February as Police Chief of Hagerstown. Jones, 37, the former chief in Warren, is Hagerstown's first chief in decades to come from outside the department. He replaces Paul Wood who retired last October and moved on to become chief in Wilkinsburg, Pa.

Derrick M. Broadway and Clifton "Chip" Price, both 17, were sentenced to the maximum of 50 years in the slaying of off-duty police officer Herman A. Jones last year. Jones, 50, was shot when he stopped to pick up Chinese food in East Baltimore.

**MASSACHUSETTS** — Prisoner advocates last month spoke out against a plan by the Department of Corrections to record all prisoner phone calls and to change the rules governing administrative detention for prisoners. Recording phone calls, critics say, would violate state and possibly Federal law. Correctional officials maintain that taping would cut back on harassment of witnesses, drug dealing and fraud.

**NEW JERSEY** — Seventeen people were arrested last month by the Camden City Violent Crimes Task Force in a bust that netted \$3,260 worth of suspected narcotics and \$1,412 in drug-

related currency.

**NEW YORK** — Two Plattsburgh college students, Thomas Carley and Robert Bagnarol, both 19, were arrested in early March on charges of attacking an off-duty police officer on a neighborhood volunteer crime watch.

In an effort to stanch the growing threat of gang activity behind bars, the state Department of Corrections has specifically barred any prisoner from wearing or displaying any gang-related insignia and has banned any meetings or demonstrations by "any gang" or other inmate group not approved by prison authorities.

One of the weapons used in the deadly attack on a vanload of Hasidic Jews on the Brooklyn Bridge last month has been traced to a Miami gun dealer already jailed on narcotics charges. Albert Jeanniton, 25, was charged by the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms with violating firearms laws by buying the Glock 9mm. handgun in Homestead, Fla. and transporting it to New York. The accused gunman, livery cab driver Rashad Baz, a Lebanese national described by his Brooklyn neighbors as a "nobody," is charged with 15 counts of attempted murder and one count of murder.

New York City Police Commissioner William Bratton announced last month that getting illegal weapons off the street will be a top police priority. The Police Department's strategy includes purchasing a computer that will match guns used in more than one crime and trace guns to illegal sellers nationwide; encouraging guns-for-goods programs; adding 25 officers to the Street Crime Unit to focus on the city's most gun-plagued neighborhoods; and ordering patrolmen and detectives to seek more arrests by aggressively pursuing the origin of a weapon when arresting an armed criminal.

Some 2,419 recently graduated New York City police recruits will become the first class to be equipped with 15-round, 9mm. semiautomatic sidearms. The change in weaponry to the 9-mm. was ordered last year after years of complaints by police that they were being outgunned by criminals.

Civil liberties advocates and New

York City council members charged last month that Mayor Rudolph Giuliani is allowing the city's Civilian Complaint Review Board to founder by freezing the hiring of 10 new investigators and holding up raises. Coming on the heels of those charges was an announcement by Police Commissioner William Bratton that he will form a new unit to weed out habitual complainants and those who make false allegations about officers.

**PENNSYLVANIA** — Two criminologists plan to launch a weekly cable TV program in Philadelphia to conduct panel discussions of criminal justice topics, such as the death penalty and the war on drugs. Julia Hall, a criminologist at Drexel University, and Allan Hornblum, director of planning for the Philadelphia Sheriff's office, say not enough weight is given to the opinions of criminal justice experts in the face of growing hysteria over crime.

**RHODE ISLAND** — The state has been awarded a \$1.9-million grant by the U.S. Bureau of Justice Assistance to fight violent and drug-related crime. The funding will go toward expansion of drug treatment options and the adoption of community policing.

**VERMONT** — The state Supreme Court last month ruled that retarded defendants need not fully understand their legal rights since the Miranda law applies equally to all. The case involved a retarded man who confessed to a 1990 murder without understanding what it meant to waive his rights.



**FLORIDA** — A Pensacola jury found Michael F. Griffin guilty of first-degree murder this month in the shooting of abortion-clinic Dr. David Gunn. Griffin, who claimed he shot Gunn out of deeply held religious beliefs, was sentenced to life imprisonment. Right-to-life advocates said the decision in the Griffin case will not deter them from using force in the future.

Five Federal indictments led to the arrest in February of at least nine suspects involved in a scheme to launder drug profits. The suspects, including an accountant, a lawyer and two investment experts from Panama, created shell corporations and special investment accounts in the British Virgin Islands, New York, Panama and Liechtenstein. Millions of dollars in illicit gains were intercepted by Federal agents posing as money launderers working out of a fake mortgage company in Clearwater and in Sarasota.

**GEORGIA** — Gov. Zell Miller's proposal to imprison criminals for life without parole following a second violent conviction was approved in March by the Senate. Miller's proposal would also require a mandatory 10-year sentence on a first conviction for murder, rape, armed robbery, kidnapping, aggravated child molestation, aggravated sodomy or aggravated sexual battery. In order for the bill to become law, voters must approve a constitutional amendment in November.

**LOUISIANA** — A judge in New Iberia has denied Sheriff Errol "Romero" Romero's request to temporarily stop enforcement of the Brady Law on the grounds that it is unconstitutionally vague. The judge, however, set a March 31 deadline for the Federal Government to show cause why Romero should not be granted an injunction to halt enforcement.

**MISSISSIPPI** — Forrest County supervisors have asked prosecutors to retry Sam Bowers, a former Imperial Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan, for the 1966 murder of NAACP leader Vernon Dahmer. Bowers was freed after two mistrials; three Klansmen were sentenced to life in prison.

The U.S. Justice Department announced last month that 18 counties that have been cited for violating the constitutional rights of jail inmates are negotiating to build new facilities or change procedures. Jones County, whose jail was found not to be fit for human habitation, is one of eight counties that have agreed to build new facilities.

**SOUTH CAROLINA** — Georgetown police are investigating the circumstances surrounding the shooting of Deputy Police Chief Spencer Guerry, 35, following a routine traffic stop last month. Guerry is in critical condition. David Hill, 29, faces charges.

A pellet-gun shooter blamed for striking at least 26 cars along Interstate 85 struck again last month as frustrated Greenville deputies patrolled nearby. A teen-age girl was hit in the eye by broken glass.

The Highway Patrol seized 340 pounds of marijuana in March during a traffic stop — the largest amount ever seized by the agency.

**TENNESSEE** — State Senator Curtis Person introduced a bill last month that would allow youths charged with committing a violent crime to be transferred into adult court for trial. The legislation also states that once a juvenile is transferred to adult court, he will remain there for the adjudication of other current and future charges.

The House unanimously passed a bill in March which allows school boards to ban students from wearing clothing or accessories that identify them with gangs or illegal activity.

The House voted 88-6 last month to allow the Commissioner of Corrections to choose seven members of the media to witness executions but not to record them. Execution should not be done in secret, said the bill's sponsor, Rep. Wayne Ritchie, adding that news accounts of executions might enhance their deterrent value.

**VIRGINIA** — Jennifer West, an inmate in Roanoke, filed a sex discrimination suit in March charging that the state refused to admit her to a boot camp prison because of her gender.

A nude Oakton man led Fairfax County police on a car chase in March that resulted in two accidents and injuries to four people, including himself. Ricky Dee Brewster, 31, was arrested for driving while intoxicated, felony speeding to elude police, and refusing to submit to a Breathalyzer test.

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## Midwest



**ILLINOIS** -- A murder conviction was unanimously reversed by the Illinois Appellate Court last month in the case of a woman who stabbed her husband to death after enduring years of abuse. Gwen Evans was sentenced to 20 years in prison in 1988 for killing her husband after he began hitting her on the head and spitting at her. In a precedent-setting ruling, Judge Don Rizzi wrote that if someone is a victim of battered wife syndrome, that fact must be taken into account if a homicide occurs while another beating is being imposed. Mrs. Evans died of pneumonia last year while still in prison.

**KENTUCKY** -- Four out of 156 applicants to buy handguns were rejected on the first day of the Brady Law's enforcement in March. All four were found to have felony convictions, including two for theft, one for receiving stolen property and one for possession of narcotics.

Gov. Brereton C. Jones signed a bill last month making it illegal for anyone under 18 to carry a handgun except for sporting uses.

**MICHIGAN** -- Two Sterling Heights police officers were killed in February when a single-engine Cessna piloted by one of the officers crashed into a breezeway connecting a garage and house. The names of the men, a 42-year-old officer and a 37-year-old sergeant, were not immediately released. It is believed the two were on a pleasure ride.

**OHIO** -- The Highway Patrol seized 1,300 pounds of marijuana in February, the biggest haul in the agency's history. The shipment, which has an estimated street value of \$3 million, was found in tractor-trailer that had been stopped for following another vehicle too closely. The driver, Juan Manuel Ortega-Ramos, 37, faces up to 40 years in prison and a \$2-million fine.

The Executive Commander of Cleveland's Regional Transit Authority Police Department, Louis J. Narducci, resigned in February after being suspended by Chief James K. Joyce on numerous charges including violation of rules, unbecoming conduct, unsatisfactory performance, dissemination of information and breach of confidentiality. In addition, Alan D. Turk, a supervisor of the department's computer and radio operations, was suspended without pay and is the subject of an investigation involving "disrupting public services."

William Gray, 42, was sentenced in March to up to 25 years in prison for felonious sexual penetration for assaulting a woman after saying the word "sex" to her and making her pass out. Gray's victim said she suffered from conversion hysteria, a psychological problem that makes her faint at the sound or sight of sex-related words. She said Gray knew of this condition and deliberately caused her to pass out, then assaulted her in the lobby of their apartment building.

The House passed a bill last month that would make the shooting of a police dog a felony. The measure is backed by Scioto County Sheriff Jim Sutterfield, who said that after his police dog, Spock, was shot, the suspect could only be charged with vandalism.

The number of gang members in Toledo increased 80 percent in the last year, according to a police report. Last month, eight people were injured in seven gang-related drive-by shootings.

A judge dismissed charges against a 12-year-old girl who confessed to murdering her baby cousin by drowning him in a bucket of bleach and water when she was three years old. A "terrible mistake" was made, said prosecutor Joseph Deters, in advising police to file a charge when prosecutors had no legal basis to prove that a toddler could form criminal intent.

**WEST VIRGINIA** -- A bunker built in the mid-1950's in Charleston to protect members of Congress in the event of nuclear war may be converted into a gambling casino by The Greenbriar resort, where it was secretly built as part of the hotel's expansion. Gambling remains illegal in the state pending legislation.

**WISCONSIN** -- The Milwaukee City Council last month approved a place on the November ballot for a referendum that could make the city the largest to impose a total ban on handguns. The 15-2 decision was prompted by a citizens' group that filed petitions with 23,000 signatures calling for the ban.

A bill that would require criminal background checks of all applicants for public school teaching licenses was approved by the Senate in March. The legislation was drafted after school officials repeatedly licensed a convicted child molester without checking the lies on his application last year.

Five seventh-grade boys in Ashland face charges after bringing three unloaded .22-caliber pistols to school. The boys said they brought in the firearms to scare other kids who were after them.



**IOWA** -- In a case believed to be one of the first of its kind, a Des Moines man was arrested in February and charged with disseminating obscenity to minors over a computer bulletin board. Investigators from the Iowa Child Exploitation/Pornography Task Force say Michael Kirkpatrick, 24, operated a bulletin board known as Mr. Wizard's Magic Shop which contained coded photos depicting sexual intercourse and other sexually related images. Investigators seized four CD-ROM's with up to 5,000 computer-coded pornographic photos on each.

A lobbyist for the United Methodist Church has criticized the Iowa Lottery for offering \$25 worth of lottery tickets in exchange for guns turned in in Dubuque, Iowa City, Cedar Rapids and Waterloo. Carlos Jayne said the offer encourages gambling, which, he

said, is just as immoral as the proliferation of guns. A \$45-per-gun buyback program is scheduled for Des Moines this month.

A poll by the Des Moines Register this month found that 71 percent of Iowans believe that placing restrictions on the ownership of handguns by juveniles is an effective means of battling juvenile violence.

**MINNESOTA** -- Richard Little, convicted of second-degree murder in the death of 55-year-old Luella LeTourneau of Eveleth, was sentenced this month to 40 years in prison as part of a bargain struck with St. Louis County authorities. Lieut. Randy Lehman, chief investigator for the county Sheriff's Department, who had been working on the case since LeTourneau disappeared in December, worked out a deal whereby Little would lead investigators to the woman's body in exchange for a reduced charge carrying a sentence of 30 years. Little received the maximum of 40 years, however, because he mutilated and tortured LeTourneau before shooting her in the head and chest.

**MISSOURI** -- Researchers contend that in 1992 some 84 percent of traffic accidents statewide were caused by rude behavior behind the wheel. Following too closely, failing to yield, not paying attention and turning improperly were cited as factors contributing to accidents.

Dante Hayes, 33, was arrested this month by Boonville police after a daylong standoff. Hayes took two hostages at an apartment building after killing two people at the Kemper Military School and College.

**NEBRASKA** -- Thirty-five illegal immigrants with bogus green cards and other fake identification were arrested last month by Immigration and Naturalization Service agents at an Omaha meatpacking plant. According to INS agents, the manufacturing of fake green cards has become a "cottage industry" with advances in computer technology.

**NORTH DAKOTA** -- Investigators from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms are looking into last month's theft of 62 guns from the Dakota Lawman, a Bismarck gun shop.

**WYOMING** -- State lawmakers have begun work on a bill that would give peace officer status to enforcement officials hired by the State Board of Outfitters and Professional Guides, in an effort to build up the understaffed Game and Fish Department.

The state Senate has approved a bill that would expand the state's central registry of child abuse records to include state-funded schools and day-care centers.



**ARIZONA** -- Although the Brady Law became effective in March, a challenge to the constitutionality of its five-day waiting period and other re-

strictions is being pursued by the state. One sheriff has already sued.

Officials have arrested more than 300 illegal immigrants and smugglers at Phoenix's airport, where they were headed for other cities.

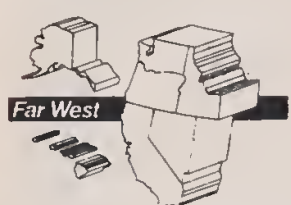
**COLORADO** -- Police believe that a car, auto parts and other items found in two self-storage units in Brush were stolen by a burglary ring operating in six states, including Colorado and Nebraska, where the goods were taken from. One man has been arrested.

**NEW MEXICO** -- Using 200 pounds of explosives, Albuquerque police this month blew up over 300 guns that had been turned in in exchange for concert tickets.

**TEXAS** -- San Antonio Police Chief William Gibson was temporarily barred this month from filling vacant top posts until a hearing. Hispanic officers are suing, claiming bias in promotion and training.

**UTAH** -- Salt Lake County Sheriff's Lieut. Lloyd Prescott shot and killed a bomb-carrying man holding 18 people hostage at the Salt Lake City Library in March. Prescott, who had been teaching a class for police officers in a room next door, pretended to be one of the hostages by being the last to walk into the room and closing the door behind him. The gunman, Clifford Lynn Draper, was shot four times in the chest and was then wrestled to the ground by Prescott. No hostages were injured during the 5-hour ordeal.

Ogden police began giving away one free tow for each gun turned in, instead of giving out money. People were stealing guns, they said, to turn in for cash.



**ALASKA** -- Alaska this month became the last state to adopt a conspiracy law. Effective May 30, the new law makes it illegal to conspire to commit rape, murder, kidnapping, robbery, assault and some drug-trafficking offenses.

**CALIFORNIA** -- A San Diego man imprisoned for cultivating marijuana and using it to alleviate the symptoms of his HIV infection was freed from prison by an appellate court last month pending the resolution of an appeal to lift the remaining nine months of his probation. Samuel Skipper, 39, had been sentenced in 1991 to three years probation for growing marijuana. In 1993 he was again arrested on the same charge but was acquitted by a jury that deemed his marijuana use a medical necessity. He then asked Judge Charles Rogers to lift the remainder of his probation from the 1991 charge. The judge instead sentenced Skipper to 16 months in prison for violating parole.

Gov. Pete Wilson has signed a "three strikes and you're out" bill that would mandate a 25-years-to-life prison term for any criminal convicted of a third

felony and doubles the sentences of second-time felons. It is estimated that the new law will result in the incarceration of 81,000 more prisoners over the next seven years, and will cost \$2.1 billion over the next 20 years for new prison construction. The state already faces a budget deficit of \$6.1 billion in the coming year.

A 7-year-old Los Angeles girl was shot to death by a 9-year-old with a high-powered rifle. The girl, Crystal Kimberly Bracey, was playing at a friend's house when the boy pulled the weapon from under a mattress and fired one round into the second-grader's chest. Although police believe the shooting was accidental, they are investigating whether anyone in the household was negligent in leaving the weapon accessible. Under the Children's Firearm Protection Act, an adult faces up to three years in prison and a \$10,000 fine for keeping a loaded weapon within reach of a minor.

Los Angeles gang members stole \$47,000 in an armed robbery last month at the Aladdin casino in Las Vegas, the third gang hit on a casino in recent months. A Los Angeles police gang specialist said gangs are looking for new moneymaking ventures now that the narcotics trade is not as big as it was.

Orange County sheriff's deputies assigned to the Laguna Niguel substation have been warding off an infestation of rats in the building with baseball bats. The rats were driven into the facility by nearby construction.

A coroner's report on the death of David Fukuto, who shot two Palos Verdes Estates police officers to death at a police seminar in February, died as a result of asphyxiation and head injuries while being restrained by police. The death is being ruled a homicide.

**NEVADA** -- Las Vegas police Officers William Stark and William Van Cleef face trial in August on charges of having abused their authority by roughing up two people as they searched for a stolen badge and gun.

**OREGON** -- Springfield police have suspended an investigation into what was apparently a drug dispute in March because Steve Shockley, 40, refused to say who tortured him with a razor, bound him with barbed wire and pushed him into a river. Shockley was saved when the current washed him ashore.

**WASHINGTON** -- Pete von Reichbauer, chairman of the Metropolitan King County Council, has launched a review of the overtime practices of the King County jail, after the Seattle Post-Intelligencer reported that employees made more than \$2 million in overtime last year. The newspaper said one jail captain earned \$117,496 in 1993.

A Snohomish County jury was advised in February that it may consider "medical necessity" as a possible defense in a marijuana case. Joanne Pittman, a chiropractor, was charged with growing and possessing marijuana with intent to deliver after county detectives raided her home in 1992. She admitted to giving marijuana to a patient, Don Inman, to ease the pain in his left eye, which was blinded by glaucoma.



## A wing & a prayer

A veteran Chicago police officer recently proved he is a cop who gives a hoot, when he rescued a disabled owl during a driving snowstorm.

Officer Roger Sowinski, a 27-year veteran assigned to the department's Monroe District, spotted a two-foot-tall female snowy owl floundering in the snow during a routine patrol of the city's West Side. "I saw it just sitting there, so I made a U-turn, got out and took a better look," Sowinski told The Chicago Tribune. "She was shaking and hopping just a little. I called for a supervisor."

Sgt. James Barton responded to Sowinski's call, and the pair stood in the snow, trying to figure out what to do with the injured owl. Sowinski found a piece of burlap, which he used to cover the bird, then placed it in a cardboard box. While Sowinski's charge was now secure in the back seat of his squad car, the officer wasn't quite sure where to take the injured animal for help.

"We knew these were rare," Sowinski said. "The sergeant said I should take it to the Animal Care and Control office."

But officials at that facility told Sowinski that the bird — a native of northern Canada which is considered an endangered species there and is listed as threatened in the United States — would have to be destroyed. The officer decided that was not a valid option. "I wouldn't leave her," he said. So he put her back in the squad car and headed to the station.

Sowinski called a couple of veterinarians in a fruitless effort to get help for the owl. Finally, he contacted Anita Cramm, the curator of birds at the Lincoln Park Zoo, who said she might be able to help. "We usually don't accept animals this way," said Cramm. "But given it was a snowy owl, I knew there was a pretty good chance I could find a home for it in a zoo."

Sowinski received permission from his watch commander to transport the wounded bird to the zoo's hospital, where it was determined that the owl had suffered damage to its right wing, probably in a fall after it crashed into a telephone line. "It was very weak," said Dr. James Letcher, the zoo's veterinarian. "We had hoped the wing would

be salvageable, but it was not."

The bird's wing had to be amputated, but her prognosis is hopeful. "She is doing much better now. It looks like she will make it," said Letcher.

The young bird, which zoo officials said could live up to 30 years, cannot be released to the wild because she has only one wing. The Lincoln Park Zoo won't adopt her because they already have a pair of great white owls. But Cramm said the Milwaukee County Zoo has expressed "a tentative interest in having it as an exhibit animal. Hopefully, we can get it paired up with a male for breeding."

Meanwhile, officers at the Monroe station have adopted the owl through the zoo's "Adopt an Animal" program. They have named her Ms. Monroe, after the district Sowinski is being hailed as a hero for saving the bird. "It would have died within hours if he had not found it," Letcher said.

## Charlotte roost

Dennis E. Nowicki, a veteran Chicago police official who most recently headed the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, was named to lead the recently consolidated Charlotte-Mecklenburg, N.C., Police Department this month. He succeeds Ron Stone, a 39-year Charlotte police veteran who retired earlier this year after serving as Chief since 1991.

Nowicki, whose appointment was announced by City Manager Wendell White on March 7, is expected to begin his duties April 4. Jack Boger, a deputy chief of the 1,100-officer department, will continue to serve as acting chief until then, said city spokesman Bill Grant.

"Dennis brings a broad range of skills, including a wealth of experience in community-based policing, and is committed to expanding community policing throughout Charlotte-Mecklenburg," White said. "We were looking for an individual who demonstrated confidence and had the experience to help us attack the violent crime problem in our community. We also wanted someone with a strong management background who could lead the department through the consolidation process."

In March 1992, Illinois Gov. James

Edgar appointed the 52-year-old Nowicki as executive director of the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, which oversees criminal justice planning in the state. From 1989 to 1992, Nowicki served as Police Chief of Joliet, Ill., where he implemented community policing in the 191-officer department. During that time, Nowicki obtained a four-year, \$2.5-million Federal grant to aid the implementation process.

Nowicki spent the majority of his 30-year law enforcement career with the Chicago Police Department, which he joined as a beat patrol officer in 1964. He moved up through the ranks, including service as commander of the Youth Division, commanding officer of the Property Crimes Detective Unit and deputy superintendent of the Bureau of Administrative Service.

As deputy superintendent, Nowicki was responsible for internal affairs, finance, auditing and internal controls, personnel, training, research and development, data systems, labor affairs and professional counseling.

Nowicki is co-founder and director of Drug-Free Youth in Touch, a peer-counseling program designed to prevent drug abuse, and the Committee to Help Every Kid, a coalition of business and community leaders that tries to address the problems of at-risk youth.

Nowicki holds a bachelor's degree in personnel management from Northwestern University, and a master's degree in public service management from DePaul University.

## Going south

Thomas A. Constantine, former Superintendent of the New York State Police, is scheduled to begin his duties as administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration later this month, following his confirmation to the post by the U.S. Senate on March 10.

Constantine, who was nominated for the post by President Clinton in January, was expected to begin his new job March 21. Robert A. Bryden, the special agent in charge of DEA's New York City field office, was to accompany Constantine to Washington to serve as a top aide during the transition period, according to DEA officials.

Attorney General Janet Reno said Constantine, a 32-year State Police veteran, "brings a wealth of experience to narcotics and major crime investigations. We are fortunate to have [him] join the Federal law enforcement effort."

Constantine, 55, said he will use his position to focus attention on law enforcement issues in an effort to reduce violence, stem drug trafficking and sway youth away from criminal activity. "It's all too clear that the drug trade breeds violent crime," he said. "The turf battles and confrontation that accompany drug trafficking are largely responsible for turning parts of our country into a battleground. This violence is destroying the lives of our children, and we must take dramatic action to turn that around."

Constantine added that increased attention to domestic drug problems cannot be carried out at the expense of efforts aimed at dismantling international drug-trafficking organizations.

"Only by disrupting and dismantling the major trafficking organizations will we be able to stem the tide of illegal drugs flowing into the United States," he said.

Under his leadership, Constantine said, the DEA will continue its cooperative working relationships with other local, state and Federal agencies in the battle against drugs. "This battle is too big to fight alone. As DEA determined long ago, the only way we can win is if we work together."

## Loss of control

A Florida civil service board on Feb. 23 reinstated a Hollywood police lieutenant who had been demoted for pulling over two women who had earlier rejected his advances in an Orlando bar.

The Hollywood Civil Service Board overturned the demotion of Lieut. John Wilson, 36, saying he may have "lost control" because he was on an out-of-town assignment when the incident occurred last November. "He wasn't caught stealing," said board chairman Steven Fortgang.

Board members also questioned the actions of the two women who accused Wilson of following them in his unmarked car, and flashing his blue light to get them to pull over after they met him in an Orlando bar on Nov. 10. "How much were these girls motivated to stop him?" said board member Robert Ross.

After a five-hour hearing, the board voted 4-to-1 to reinstate Wilson, saying he deserved a second chance in view of his spotless, 14-year record with the Hollywood Police Department. The decision overruled a disciplinary action by Police Chief Richard Witt, who had suspended Wilson for two weeks, demoted him to sergeant, and cut his yearly salary from \$58,726 to \$48,588. Wilson had filed an appeal with the board, saying Witt's punishment was too severe.

The Chief was clearly angered by the board's action. "I took a position for professionalism in law enforcement and I feel that was undermined," he told The Miami Herald. "I am thoroughly disappointed that anyone's opinion of law enforcement will now be colored by this event."

Crystal Scott, 24, one of the women Wilson reportedly accosted, was incredulous when informed of the reinstatement. "Are you serious?" she asked.

Scott said she and her friend, Laura Alfieri, 26, had hired a lawyer and were considering suing Wilson and the Hollywood Police Department for harassment. "This is why people lose respect for law enforcement," she said. "If he had been a civilian, he would have been arrested that night, not driven back to his hotel by the police."

According to testimony at the hearing, Wilson was in Orlando from Nov. 7-12 to work with the Orange County Sheriff's Office. On Nov. 10, he went to a bar where he met Scott and Alfieri, identifying himself as a member of the Hollywood Police Department's SWAT team and flashing his badge.

Wilson followed the two women when they left the bar, and invited them to join him for breakfast. They said no and drove away, followed by Wilson, who turned on the blue light of

his unmarked car and pulled the women over.

An Orange County deputy who arrived at the scene testified that when he asked Wilson what was going on, Wilson said: "I was just having fun. They're really hot. You know what I mean. Look, they're really hot."

Wilson appeared drunk at the time, the deputy recalled, adding that if the lieutenant had been behind the wheel of his car when the deputy arrived at the scene, he "would have been arrested for driving under the influence."

Randall Raudt, the attorney who represented Wilson at the hearing, said there was no evidence his client was drunk. He said Wilson was lost and had pulled the two women over to ask for directions.

Chief Witt, citing the findings of an internal affairs investigation, testified that Wilson abused his authority in order to obtain sex. At the time of the disciplinary action, Witt had said Wilson had violated state and city laws and regulations.

Hollywood Mayor Mara Giulianti said the City Commission could appeal the board's decision in court, but she was unsure whether it would take any action. "Some sanction is necessary," she told The Herald. "We have to learn whether he has a drinking problem, which caused poor judgment."

## Scales of justice

Police have generally been the main beneficiaries of cash and other property confiscated from convicted drug dealers under asset-forfeiture laws. Now science students in the Kansas City area are also getting a cut of the bounty—in the form of scales and balances taken by police from drug traffickers who use the devices to weigh and measure narcotics.

In the past three years, schools in Kansas City, Kan., and Kansas City, Mo., have received nearly 100 scales and balances from a University of Missouri professor who cleans and refurbishes the devices he obtains from police, as part of what he calls his "balance relocation project."

Gary W. Nahrstedt, a professor emeritus at the university's Kansas City campus who taught science education there for 31 years, said his project provides cash-strapped schools with the devices that he says are the most important tools in science classrooms. They are also surprisingly pricey pieces of science classroom equipment, he added, costing up to \$100 each. "There's an awful lot of schools out there that do not have a single laboratory balance," he observed.

"It is probably the most versatile and most useful piece of science equipment there is. Certainly you can't have much of a science program without one," Nahrstedt told The Associated Press.

Police departments turn the equipment over to Nahrstedt after criminal cases are completed. Many of the devices are in poor condition when Nahrstedt receives them, so the professor cleans and refurbishes the scales with the aid of manuals and parts he receives from a New Jersey company. He said earlier this month that 30 refurbished scales were ready for delivery to needy schools in the area.

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# Latest hate-crime trends depend on the source

FBI, three special-interest groups issue reports

The return of spring means it's time for the release of annual reports from several organizations that track the incidence of hate crimes around the country. In recent weeks, three organizations have checked in with their statistical findings for 1993, and the FBI has reported its 1992 data, which it compiles in accordance with the Hate Crimes Statistics Act of 1990.

Taken together, the four reports provide a mixed picture of hate-crime activity in the United States.

Klanwatch, an arm of the Southern Poverty Law Center in Montgomery, Ala., said that while some categories of bias-related crimes were down last year, the level of hate-motivated violence kept pace with 1992's record-breaking tally of offenses. The Anti-Defamation League reported that the number of anti-Semitic incidents rose 8 percent over 1992, and the 1,867 offenses represented the second-highest number of incidents since the organization began compiling the information 15 years ago.

Violence against gays, meanwhile, declined last year for the first time since 1988, according to the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force. The group issued its findings with a caveat, however: Violent crimes against gays and lesbians have increased 127 percent in the last six years, and an untold number of bias crimes against gays and lesbians go unreported in many parts of the country.

Law enforcement agencies providing bias-crime information to the FBI do so on a voluntary basis, thus making it difficult, as well as unfair, to com-

pare the 1992 figures with those of the year before. Nevertheless, the totals released by the FBI this month counted nearly 9,000 hate crimes offenses in 1992, compared to almost 5,000 in 1991. The increase is influenced by the fact that the number of agencies participating in the data-collection effort more than doubled from 1991 to 1992.

The following are some of the highlights of the four reports:

## Racial bias tops the list

The FBI said 8,918 bias-motivated offenses were reported by 6,180 law enforcement agencies in 41 states and the District of Columbia in 1992. The reporting agencies, whose numbers grew by 123 percent since the first FBI bias crime report was issued last year, cover 53 percent of the nation's population, the FBI said.

Racial bias was a motive in 6 of every 10 hate crimes reported in 1992; religious bias was a factor in 2 out of 10, while ethnic and sexual-orientation was involved in 1 out of every 10 hate crimes. Offenses against blacks made up 36 percent of the total offenses; anti-white motivations played a role in 21 percent, while anti-Jewish motivations were indicated in 13 percent of the crimes.

Intimidation was the most frequently reported hate crime, according to the bureau, representing 37 percent of the total. Vandalism represented the next-highest percentage of offenses, with 23 percent, followed by simple assault, 20 percent; aggravated assault, 16 percent, and robbery, 2 percent. Other offenses categories — murder,

forcible rape, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft and arson, each accounted for 1 percent or less of the total. The FBI recorded 17 hate-motivated murders in 1992.

Information about offenders was unavailable in 38 percent of the incidents reported to the FBI. Whites committed 64 percent of the hate crimes for which such data was available, while blacks committed 33 percent.

The highest number of offenses were reported in New Jersey, where 291 law enforcement agencies submitted data about 1,114 hate crimes. New York was a close second, with 569 agencies reporting 1,112 offenses. Third was Texas with 486 offenses reported by 870 agencies.

## "A shocking repeat..."

Klanwatch reported that the level of violent hate crimes remained at near-record levels in 1993, including 30 bias homicides. "Although some types of bias crimes were down last year, the overall picture matched that of 1992 — the deadliest and most violent year Klanwatch has tracked in its 15-year history," the group said in its annual report.

The director of Klanwatch, Danny Welch, termed 1993's figures "a shocking repeat of 1992's violence. The pain and intolerance that these numbers represent cannot be measured."

The number of bias murders was just one shy of the 31 reported in 1992, said Klanwatch, which has documented 108 hate-motivated homicides since 1990. Racial bias was the motive in

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# Montanans hold the line on hate

Billings, Mont., is the town that said "no" to hate.

Members of white supremacist and skinhead groups trying to gain a foothold in the city of 81,000 by terrorizing its minority residents have been repulsed — at least temporarily — because enraged citizens and the Police Department took a unified stand against them.

"Hate crimes are not a police problem; they're a community problem," said Police Chief Wayne Inman. "Hate crimes and hate activity will flourish only in communities that allow it to flourish."

As Inman told The Associated Press, he knows all too well how community complacency can encourage the growth of hate groups. He was a police officer in Portland, Ore., in the late 1980's, a period that saw increasing activity by skinhead and other organized hate groups in the area.

In 1988, three skinheads returning from a white supremacist meeting fatally beat Mulogeta Seraw, a young Ethiopian black man. The skinheads were convicted of the murder. Later, Tom Metzger, the founder of the White Aryan Resistance movement, and his son, John, were convicted of inciting the murder. The skinheads who killed Seraw had attended a "recruitment" meeting sponsored by WAR.

"I saw the emergence of the hate groups and a community's denial," Inman recalled, "and I saw a wake-up call that was the death of a black man by baseball bat because he was black. That's what it took to wake up Portland. We didn't have to go through that here to get the wake-up call."

Inman noticed a familiar pattern emerging in Billings last year, when fliers filled with ugly slurs against blacks, Latinos, Jews, Native Americans, gays, lesbians, welfare recipients and others began appearing mysteriously in mailboxes, on doorsteps and under windshield wipers. They were followed by anonymous phone calls made to residents, including some of the city's 48 Jewish families.

Then, a string of seemingly random, unconnected incidents began to occur. Participants in a celebration commemorating the birthday of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. found their cars covered with Ku Klux Klan fliers and brochures. In the spring, skinheads began to attend services at a predominantly black church, sitting in the back pews in groups of two or three, glowering at worshippers. "They were trying to intimidate us with 'the stare,' you know," recalled the Rev. Bob Freeman, pastor of the Wayman Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church.

In August, a black swastika painted on white poster board was nailed to the door of Beth Aaron Synagogue, and vandals desecrated its cemetery by knocking over gravestones. In October, swastikas and racial slurs were spray-painted on the home of a mixed-race couple who are white and Native American.

As the number of incidents continued to mount, Billings residents met to deplore and discuss ways to head off further acts of hate — be-

fore they turned violent. "There was not silence," Inman said. "There was community outrage, saying, 'If you harass and intimidate one member of this community, you are attacking all of us.'"

Inman began making the rounds of community meetings, urging residents not to allow the hate crimes to proliferate. And residents responded to his message: Within five days of the spray-paint incident, 27 volunteers from Painters Local 1922 covered up the slurs on the house.

Undeterred, the hatemongers began to step up their attacks. In late November, a beer bottle smashed through a glass door at the home of Uri Barnea, the conductor of the Billings Symphony. A few nights later, a cinder block thrown through a window shattered glass over the bed of 5-year-old Isaac Schnitzer. Both homes had been decorated with menorahs to commemorate Hanukkah. Children were at home when the incidents occurred.

Christian churches began distributing photocopies of menorahs to their congregations. The Billings Gazette published a black-and-white picture of a menorah which accompanied an editorial decrying the acts of hate. Several businesses got into the act, and began distributing paper menorahs, which soon began appearing in the windows of thousands of homes in the Billings area.

"This was just getting to be too much," said the Rev. Keith Tomey of the First Congregational Church, who with Margie MacDonald of the Montana Association of Churches came up with the idea of distributing paper menorahs. "At first, the homosexual community was being harassed. First the gays, then the black community, but it seemed to me they kind of hit their stride in the Jewish community. It's like they're searching around to get attention."

Shortly after the appearance of a prominently displayed billboard that declared, "Not in our town! No hate. No violence," the attacks resumed. Windows of two Jewish homes were broken. So were those at two churches where menorahs were being displayed. Bullets were fired through windows of the Billings Central Catholic High School. Cars parked at homes displaying menorahs were vandalized. In two of those incidents, the vandals made taunting telephone calls to owners of the cars, saying, "Go look at your car, Jew-lover."

But the people of Billings were not cowed by the threats, Inman told The AP. "The result was that many more people put menorahs in their windows," he said. "It became physically impossible for the hate groups to harass and intimidate thousands and thousands of Billings citizens."

When about 100 people attended a Hanukkah service at the synagogue on Dec. 10, neighbors stood watch outside the synagogue in a show of support.

The attacks appear to have subsided for now, but residents are still on their guard. "I would hate to predict we have stopped the influence and impact of hate crimes, but something appears to be working," Inman said.

# Drug treatment overload adds new meaning to 'junk cars'

Connecticut taxpayers are shelling out nearly \$500 per patient each week to ferry Hartford-area drug addicts to a methadone clinic in western Massachusetts via taxicabs or livery cars.

"It makes no sense," said Paul McLaughlin, the executive director of The Hartford Dispensary, which operates the city's overburdened non-profit methadone clinics. "It is an outrage. We could treat 200 patients a day for less than what it is costing them for transportation."

Each day, about 15 cabs, some carrying just a single passenger, take recovering addicts from Hartford to the Community Substance Abuse Center in Westfield, Mass. The state pays the taxi firms between \$100 and \$130 for each 70-mile round trip to Westfield. The Hartford Courant reported this month. The exorbitant practice could be costing taxpayers as much as \$800,000 each year, according to the newspaper, which based its estimate on a survey of Connecticut addicts who are enrolled at the Westfield clinic.

The Courant was unsuccessful in determining exactly how much the practice is costing the state because the program's records are not computerized, and the state does not file its taxicab billing records by destination. The Massachusetts clinic does not keep track of how patients get there from Connecticut.

To arrive at its estimate, the news-

paper asked officials at the Westfield clinic to conduct a survey of 90 patients from Connecticut. Of the 90 patients, 67 agreed to cooperate with the survey, and 26 said they took a cab or livery service paid for by the state to get to the clinic.

Initially, the Connecticut Department of Social Services estimated the cost of transportation for 11 clients during December at \$19,155. It then admitted the estimate was flawed after the newspaper presented the results of its survey. "I wish I could explain it," said Claudette Beaulieu, a spokeswoman for the Department of Social Services, who added that a more detailed examination of the program is under way.

The problem is rooted in part in the heavy demand for drug-treatment services in Hartford, and partly in the need to overhaul the medical transportation program administered by DSS to transport Medicaid recipients and indigent patients to hospitals and treatment facilities.

The overall cost of the transportation program nearly doubled in the past five years, from \$11.5 million in 1988 to \$21.5 million in 1993, partly because there is no real system to coordinate patients and trips in order to save money. The situation is made worse because the transportation program is not computerized, making it difficult for clerks to keep track of requests from patients for transporta-

tion. Beaulieu said the state may soon acquire a computer system to automate the process.

State regulations prohibit the DSS from renting a small bus that could transport all of the addicts to the Massachusetts clinic at one time, a change that could result in a savings of thousands of dollars. The regulations do permit the department to pay for cabs, ambulances, public transportation, handicapped-accessible vehicles and even helicopters to transport patients. The department is considering asking the state Legislature to eliminate that restriction.

McLaughlin pointed out that until The Hartford Dispensary receives approval from the state Commission on Hospitals and Health Care to expand its treatment program, which currently provides treatment for about 600 addicts, it has few options when it comes to providing drug treatment for the 175 people on its waiting list. Demand for drug treatment has risen in the past two years, since the state made changes that require drug-addicted welfare recipients to undergo treatment or lose their benefits, McLaughlin pointed out.

"It may not be the most cost-effective way to do it, but if it is a question of sending a person up to Westfield in a cab or letting them continue to shoot up on heroin, then the choice has to be

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# International Datelines

A roundup of law enforcement and criminal justice developments from around the world.

## North America

**MEXICO** — State police agents, apparently acting on behalf of a notorious Tijuana-based drug-trafficking family, gunned down a top federal narcotics investigator on March 3, as he and several others tried to intercept a suspected convoy of drug-gang members. The slain investigator, Alejandro Castañeda Andrade, headed a team of Federal Judicial Police agents who had been stalking the Arellano Félix brothers drug gang since last August. Five others were wounded in the gun battle. Federal officials charged state police agent Juan Jesús Hernández Tejeda with murder. Another state police agent, who was riding with the drug traffickers, was killed in the shootout. Ten others, including several state and local police officers, face charges of abuse of authority, aiding in evasion of prisoners, and obstruction of justice.

**PUERTO RICO** — A police crackdown on violent crime in the shantytown of La Perla, where 10 people have been killed in the first two months of this year, has turned the San Juan slum into an armed camp, with heavily armed police officers checking the papers of all those entering or leaving the area and conducting rooftop surveillances of the crowded streets below. The beefed-up police presence, ordered by Gov. Pedro Rosello, has led to the seizure of automatic rifles and machine guns, smoke grenades, thousands of rounds of ammunition, and a wide variety of illegal drugs. Despite the violent character of the neighborhood, many residents oppose the crackdown, saying more preventive patrols by police would be preferable to the aggressive, stop-and-search tactics that are now being practiced.

## South America

**COLOMBIA** — A variety of influential figures in this country, which for years has borne the brunt of the fight against international drug trafficking, are now suggesting that a radical alternative to the war on drugs may be in order: legalization. The latest wave of support for legalization is led by Colombia's Prosecutor General, Gustavo de Greiff, who wrote in a column published March 13 by The Washington Post that strengthening the rule of law "requires serious consideration of any approach — including the little-understood concept of legalization — that might eliminate the swaggering power and undeserved wealth of drug traffickers." De Greiff's view is shared by acclaimed Colombian novelist Gabriel García Márquez, by two major news weeklies, and by the leading left wing candidate in May's presidential election. In the face of a "useless" drug war, García Márquez said, consuming and producing countries should "grab the bull by the horns and concentrate on the various possible ways of

administering legalization." Colombian President César Gaviria Trujillo has rejected calls for legalization.

## Europe

**ENGLAND** — The Irish Republican Army has claimed credit for a series of mortar attacks and bomb threats against London's Heathrow and Gatwick airports the week of March 6, which culminated in a two-hour shutdown of the facilities March 13, disrupting international air traffic throughout much of Europe in the process. None of the 12 mortar shells that rained on Heathrow in three separate attacks exploded, leading to speculation that the IRA is either using defective shells or is intentionally firing duds to avoid worldwide condemnation from killing innocent people. Anti-terrorist officials, who subscribe to the former view, say the shells in the March 13 attack were fired from an unmanned, remote-controlled launcher planted outside Heathrow's perimeter security fence. The latest incidents are seen as a publicity coup for the IRA, proving its ability to strike at will against a strategic target in the heart of England.

**GERMANY** — A man who was fined for battering his girlfriend walked out of court in Euskirchen March 9, then came back with a pistol and began blasting away, mortally wounding the judge and a witness. He then left again, returning once more with a bomb in a backpack. Without saying a word, he set off the bomb. The explosion killed seven people, including the unidentified 39-year-old bomber and his girlfriend, and wounded 15 others, and bucked the masonry walls of the three-story courthouse.

A 50-year-old woman was sentenced to three years in jail last month for cutting off her former lover's penis after he demanded sex. Heidemarie Siebke was convicted of beating her neighbor and ex-lover, Hans-Joachim Kampioni, with a chair, amputating his penis and then setting fire to his apartment in an attempt to conceal the crime. No attempt was made to reattach Kampioni's penis, which was later found, badly mutilated, in the smoldering remains of his apartment.

**NORWAY** — On the eve of the 1994 Olympic Winter Games, Norway's most famous painting was stolen from the National Art Museum in Oslo. The theft of painting, Edvard Munch's masterpiece "The Scream," was linked to an antiabortion campaign seeking publicity during the Winter Olympics. At press time, the painting was still missing.

**RUSSIA** — A gangland-style shootout at a Moscow restaurant between rival crime groups claimed the lives of seven men March 4. The gunfight was said to have been sparked by a dispute between rival Georgian and Dagestani gangs over control of the restaurant Dagmat. When the gunfire was over, four Dagestanis were dead. Another Dagestani and two Georgians later died from wounds.

## Asia

**CHINA** — Authorities are seeking to crack down on a resurgence in human trafficking — kidnapping and sale of women and children — of which more than 50,000 cases were reported in 1991-92, the last year for which statistics are available. Police say criminal gangs often find easy kidnap targets among the millions of peasants who flood China's cities in search of work. Many abductees are severely beaten and raped, and in some instances are resold more than once. In response to the rise in kidnapping, tough new laws have been enacted and some kidnappers have been executed. In 1991-92, according to the Public Security Ministry, police rescued some 44,000 abducted women and children and arrested about 75,000 members of kidnapping gangs.

**INDIA** — The latest crime-statistics report by the Bureau of Police Research and Development, covering the year 1991, indicates a 5.7-percent decrease in crime that year compared to 1981. Just over 5 million offenses were reported to the police in 1991, including 39,174 murders and 1,410 rapes. Police manpower is said to be "depleted," with a total of 903,849 officers, or 1.4 per 1,000 population. The report says 849 Indian police officers were killed in the line of duty in 1991.

**SINGAPORE** — Officials here are sticking to their guns in the face of demands from the U.S. State Department that a sentence of flogging for an American teen-ager be set aside. Michael Peter Fay, 18, who lives with his mother and stepfather in Singapore, pleaded guilty March 3 to vandalism, mischief and possession of stolen property. He was sentenced to four months in jail, a \$2,200 fine, and six strokes with a split bamboo cane. The caning is said to be so painful that victims usually go into shock before the full complement of strokes is administered. State Department officials have filed protests in Singapore and with the Singapore embassy in Washington. "What happens to American citizens abroad clearly is the U.S.'s business," said a department spokeswoman.

**THAILAND** — More than half the 700 residents of the remote mountain village of Pakia are heroin addicts, health officials have found, and the problem is likely to affect young children as well as adults. The Hmong and other hill people in and around Pakia have traditionally smoked opium from their own poppy crops, but when the government stamped out poppy growing with crop substitution programs, the Hmong turned to heroin imported from other areas. Koo Saewang, a 31-year-old laborer, is an addict who has undergone treatment three times, only to relapse each time. Many members of Koo's family, including his 5-year-old daughter and his wife, who is five months pregnant, are also heroin addicts. The Reuters News Service said that all of Koo's \$3.20 daily wages go to heroin.

## Four slants on bias crime:

# Mixed bag of hate-crime trends seen by groups

Continued from Page 5

two-thirds of the murders, whose victims included eight blacks, eight whites, three Asian and one Latino. Violence against gays and lesbians accounted for nine of the homicides.

The murders occurred in 16 states and the District of Columbia. New York had the highest number of bias-related homicides with 6, all of them victims of a black man's shooting rampage on a Long Island commuter train last December. Five murders occurred in California, and 2 each were recorded in Indiana, Missouri, North Carolina and Louisiana.

Klanwatch said vandalism increased 26 percent in 1993, from 322 incidents in 1992 to 405. Cross burnings dropped 26 percent, from 117 in 1992 to 87 in 1993, it added.

The group also lauded the efforts of law enforcement in thwarting "a potential wave of terrorism" last year by arresting 35 white supremacists in 13 states on explosives and weapons charges. The arrests are evidence that "white supremacists are continuing to stockpile large quantities of arms and explosives in preparation for a great

race war" they expect will break out sometime in the future.

## Targeting the individual

The Anti-Defamation League reported that the 1,867 anti-Semitic incidents reported to the organization last year was an 8-percent increase over the 1992 total of 1,730. The total number of offenses, which occurred in 44 states and the District of Columbia, was the second-highest noted by the ADL since it began its tally in 1979.

The report said anti-Semitic incidents directed against individuals — threats, assaults and harassment — outstripped the number of vandalism against Jewish institutions and other property for the third straight year. There were 1,079 such offenses, or 58 percent of the total, compared with 788 reports of vandalism, or 42 percent of the total number of anti-Semitic incidents. Since 1986, personal harassment and assaults against Jews have risen 245 percent.

Also, for the third year, the 352 incidents of vandalism against public property such as roads, bridges, signs, sidewalks, was more than twice the

161 incidents committed against synagogues, schools and other Jewish institutions. The statistic shows that vandals "are targeting the more numerous and harder-to-protect public locations" because of increased vigilance by law enforcement and Jewish institutions.

Florida ranked first in the number of anti-Semitic incidents against persons with 139, followed by New York with 128, Massachusetts with 118, California with 116, and New Jersey with 88. New Jersey had the highest number of vandalism incidents with 146, followed by New York with 145, while California dropped to 75 from 117 in 1992.

The ADL reported that skinhead activity in anti-Semitic incidents declined markedly in 1993, for an overall decline of nearly 90 percent in the past five years. The ADL reported only 12 skinhead-related anti-Semitic incidents in 1993, compared to a high of 116 in 1989. The ADL attributed this trend to law enforcement's growing awareness of skinhead involvement in hate crimes, greater vigilance against skinhead attacks on the part of Jewish institutions

and a rising number of skinhead attacks against blacks, Latinos and gays.

## A welcome decline, but...

The National Gay and Lesbian Task Force reported a "welcome" 14-percent decrease in the number of anti-gay incidents reported by victim-service agencies in six U.S. cities last year. The group said 1,813 anti-gay incidents were reported in 1993 in Boston, Chicago, Denver, Minneapolis/St. Paul, New York and San Francisco — down from 1992's record 2,103 incidents. However, more of the incidents involved multiple offenses and violent crimes such as murder and rape.

New York City had the highest number of reported anti-gay offenses with 587, followed by San Francisco with 366, the Twin Cities with 240, Denver with 229, Chicago with 204, and Boston with 187, the group said.

Vandalism rose from 141 to 155 incidents, while bomb threats increased from 13 to 14. Reports of harassment jumped 35 percent, from 1,230 incidents in 1992 to 1,665 in 1993.

Reports of threats or menacing fell from 667 to 605, while gay-bashings

dropped 16 percent in the six cities, from 848 in 1992 to 710 in 1993. Reports of police abuse dropped from 248 to 161. Anti-gay murders dropped from 14 to 7, while murders in which the victim's sexual orientation was one of several motivations dropped from 24 to 18.

The task force said 322 anti-gay crimes were reported to police in the six cities, a decline of 14 percent from the 375 crimes reported in 1992.

The report credited the overall decline to several factors, including increased outreach efforts by organizations fighting anti-gay violence, better enforcement of hate-crimes statutes, and enhanced penalties in local bias-crime laws. "However, these figures also indicate that homophobic violence remained an ongoing and prevalent problem in the six urban areas during the past year," the report said.

Reports of a surge in anti-gay murders outside the six cities from which the task force draws its data indicate "a surge of other kinds of homophobic victimization in places with few, if any, resources for lesbian, gay or bisexual victims of hate crime."



# ATF gets a handle on rise in bombings

Continued from Page 1

dents recorded in 1992. Other motivations include protest, as in the recent spate of abortion-clinic bombings, extortion; labor-related, which are often carried out during strikes, and those involving insurance fraud. Incidents resulting in homicides or suicides, regardless of motive, are listed under a separate category, Cavanaugh said.

Drug-related explosives incidents — both actual and attempted — have risen steadily in the past five years, from 38 in 1988 to 90 in 1992. Since 1988, such incidents have claimed 30 lives and resulted in \$6.3 million in property damage. Cavanaugh estimated that at least 20 percent of all arson cases are narcotics-related.

"We have found that a lot of these [drug] lab operations will use explosives to protect the lab from rival dealers, intruders or police," Cavanaugh noted. "They'll hook up booby-traps to prevent someone from coming in, especially in rural areas with marijuana patches and methamphetamine labs."

The increased threat to narcotics agents has prompted the ATF to provide training to Drug Enforcement Administration agents that tells them what to look out for in the way of possible explosives devices at crime scenes, Cavanaugh added.

## Bikers Are No Pikers

The ATF also keeps separate statistics on explosives-related offenses involving outlaw motorcycle gangs, who were linked to 52 bombings that killed six people and caused over \$250,000 in damages from 1988 to 1992.

As to why the agency doesn't keep similar figures on organized crimes groups like the Cosa Nostra, whose penchant for using car-bombs to dispatch enemies is well known, Cavanaugh explained: "Outlaw motorcycle gangs have always been a target of ATF enforcement operations because they just tend to violate the laws we enforce. Bombs and guns are just something they always seem to use in their criminal activities. That's why we have that category — because they're so active in that area."

Cavanaugh added that after a series of bombing murders in the late 1970's and early 1980's, mob involvement in explosives-related crimes is much more "sporadic" nowadays, contrary to popular belief.

## Changing With the Times

As times change, so must the ATF's record-keeping, which now also includes separate data on the number of bombing incidents "where home computer bulletin boards were used to obtain instructions on making bombs." In at least 12 incidents in the past five years, Cavanaugh said, home computer boards were the medium used by bombers to get information on how to construct explosive devices. While bombmaking manuals are available to the general public through a variety of sources, Cavanaugh noted, computers make the information "more easily accessible to everyone."

Similarly, the ATF keeps separate records on bombing and arson attacks against abortion clinics, which have risen steadily since 1982, when the ATF first began keeping records of such attacks. As of Feb. 10 of this year, 145 incidents involving abortion clinics

had been reported to ATF, with damages approaching \$12 million. More than half of the incidents have been solved, according to ATF statistics.

Mail boxes, perhaps because of their ubiquity, are the most frequent targets of bombers. Residences, vehicles, commercial properties and schools are the other leading bomb targets, according to ATF figures. Law enforcement facilities were ranked ninth on the target list during 1992, when 38 actual or attempted bombings were reported.

## Homemade Explosives

The types of explosive devices encountered by ATF investigators are as varied as the motivations behind the attacks. The ATF classifies the devices by the type of container used to house the explosive as well as the type of fillers. Pipes and bottles are the most common types of containers, accounting for about 85 percent of the cases investigated by ATF in 1992. Flammable liquids were used in 30 percent of the explosives incidents that year, followed by chemicals, fireworks or photoflash powders, black powder and smokeless powder.

Like bomb-making instructions, many of the materials used to make explosives and incendiary devices are easily obtained on the open market. Cavanaugh said a review of regulations is currently underway to see if any changes should be made to ensure tighter control over the explosives supply. Even with tight regulations, however, determined bombers can get the raw materials they need. With tens of thousands of pounds of explosives having been reported stolen over the past five years, it is a virtual certainty

that some of those materials end up being used for criminal purposes.

"A lot of times, people don't use commercial explosives that are used by industry," Cavanaugh noted. "They use gunpowder or something they can make themselves. In the World Trade Center case, the explosive was akin to urea and nitrate. You can have a homemade, improvised mixture or you can use commercial dynamite or military explosives that are stolen or pilfered."

Those who choose to concoct their own homemade explosives are putting their lives, and those of others, at great risk, Cavanaugh pointed out. Unlike dynamite, which is manufactured so that it can be handled safely by commercial users and can be detonated only with a blasting cap, these "improvised mixtures" are "very unstable," he said. "They are subject to detonation by sparks, static electricity, anything."

## Underscoring the Dangers

Producers of illegal fireworks typically mix the explosive brew in 55-gallon drums, said Cavanaugh. The deadly properties of that method were brought chillingly home to the ATF in May 1992, when Special Agent Johnny A. Masengale was killed as he assisted in the destruction of 6,000 illegal fireworks and more than 300 pounds of explosive chemicals seized in a raid on an illegal fireworks factory in Washington state.

Masengale's death underscored the danger that constantly confronts ATF's 2,000 investigators. While Cavanaugh could provide no exact figures, he said casualties to the agency "are a lot higher than other law enforcement agencies."

Agents receive several tiers of training in which they are thoroughly famil-

iarized with the volatile and unpredictable nature of explosives. The ATF's Explosives Technology Branch turns out "the premier group" of ATF investigators, Cavanaugh said, while all of the bureau's special agents are trained in post-blast investigation, identification and recognition of explosives.

"They're run through practical exercises. They actually handle and detonate explosives, and blow up vehicles and structures. They're trained by laboratory personnel, military and police bomb experts, the whole gamut," he said.

## Obstacles to Clearance

Except for cases in which the ATF's National Response Team is involved and incidents involving abortion clinics, the agency does not keep hard and fast figures on clearance rates. Bombings and explosives incidents are among the most difficult to solve because perpetrators are usually far from the scene when the crime occurs and evidence is often totally destroyed. In addition, investigators cannot comb the scene until it is scanned for hidden or unexploded devices, Cavanaugh noted. "We have to center our search on finding small — even microscopic — pieces of evidence that remains," he said.

The ability to sift and identify pieces of wreckage is crucial to an ATF investigation, said Cavanaugh, because evidence at a blast scene is often obliterated by the explosion. Without that ability, the World Trade Center blast would not have been solved so quickly — if at all.

"It was an ATF guy who found the transmission, the differential and gear housing from the van carrying the device," Cavanaugh recalled. "Having

investigated bombings and having blown up ears, which we do all of the time during training, he recognized that these pieces of the vehicle had been in close proximity to the scene of the blast. The average law enforcement officer wouldn't be able to know that."

The National Laboratory Center in Rockville, Md., is the prime forensic facility used by ATF to analyze evidence from bombings and arsons. Two regional laboratories operate in Atlanta and San Francisco.

Investigations are further complicated by the sheer terror experienced by anyone near a blast, which can make witnesses jittery about telling authorities what they saw. Many witnesses won't cooperate out of a fear that "they could be next," said Cavanaugh.

"For anybody who's been near any of these things when they detonate, it's a horrible experience," he said. "It's certainly worse than being shot. People are dismembered. It's a very, very traumatic situation. Communities are often just devastated by some like this, so it becomes difficult for the witnesses."

## Call In the Experts

Cavanaugh offered a few "cardinal rules" for local police should they ever come in contact with a suspected or genuine explosive device.

"Anytime they're called to the scene of an explosive device or incident, they need to get a hold of trained bomb technicians and the ATF," he said. "Don't touch it, don't move it, don't do anything to it. Move the people away from the bomb — don't move the bomb away from the people. Get away from it, and get the trained people in there to handle it. You'll get plenty of support."

[See also: LFN, Sept. 8, 1987.]

## What makes bombers tick? Feds to go behind bars to find out

As the frequency of bombing incidents increases nationwide, so too are the efforts of behavioral science experts to determine exactly what makes bombers tick.

The Arson/Bombing Investigative Services subunit of the National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime will begin its study of bombers sometime this year, according to Special Agent Joseph J. Chisholm, a 23-year veteran of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, who said he will travel to prisons nationwide to interview 20 to 25 convicted bombers.

The unit is currently developing a study protocol whose main objective will be to analyze the subjects with an eye toward identifying traits that can be used to predict future behavior. The project had been postponed until the subunit completed its study of arsonists, the findings of which were to be presented this month at the annual conference of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences in Chicago.

"The protocol will be a little different for bombers than it would be for arsonists because of the multidimensional qualities of a bombing — the motivation, the making of the device, the kinds of things used in the device," Chisholm said in a recent

interview with LFN. "There's a difference between someone who sends one device to one person as opposed to someone who sends four or five devices."

As with previous studies by the FBI that profiled serial killers and rapists, the researchers hope that information gleaned from imprisoned bombers will provide clues that will aid investigators in future cases.

"There is no such thing as a profile of a bomber," Chisholm said. "What we generally do is look at the facts of the offenses and try to pinpoint the dominant characteristic or feature of the bombing through motive, construction of the device and the like. From that, we try to develop secondary traits and characteristics of that individual. Those would hopefully begin to flesh out what this person would look like, make him stand out in a particular population of suspects and allow the investigation to focus on a particular area."

"What we're dealing with are probabilities," Chisholm noted, "those arising from case experience and also from research studies."

Such information might be helpful in solving cases like the "Unabomber," which involves a series of mail-bombs sent to university professors nationwide. The attacks, which are believed

to have been the work of a single culprit, have resulted in one death and 23 injuries since 1978. The latest attacks attributed to "Unabomber" occurred in June 1993, when a mail bomb critically injured a leading computer scientist at his Yale University office.

The attack on Dr. David Gelernter, who was seriously wounded but survived, occurred just days after a package mailed to Dr. Charles Epstein, a professor of genetics at the University of California-San Francisco, exploded in his hands, severing several of his fingers. The pair of attacks ended a six-year period of inactivity by the suspect, which Chisholm said is typical of those who commit serial offenses.

"Unabomber," so named because the incidents have targeted universities and an airliner, has been silent since the June attacks. In October, puzzled Federal investigators revealed a new clue in the case — a note believed to have been written by the suspect that says, "Call Nathan R — Wed 7 P.M." The joint FBI-ATF-Postal Service task force investigating the crimes also released a "best-guess" psychological profile of the "Unabomber" suspect, whom they described as a white male loner in his late 40's or early 50's who is obsessive-compulsive and has difficulties forming personal relationships. He is proba-

bly neat and rigid, with a macabre sense of humor, and not apparently predisposed to violence.

Chisholm expects that it will take about two or three years to conduct the research for the study, the goals of which include:

- 1 Identifying common characteristics of crimes committed by bombers;

- 1 Exploring characteristics that shed light on the motivations of bombers;

- 1 Identifying methods used by bombers to evade authorities;

- 1 Determining the best interviewing and interrogation techniques that result in admissions of guilt;

- 1 Identifying backgrounds that bombers might share with other violent offenders;

- 1 Constructing an artificial-intelligence, rule-based computer system that will serve as an investigative aid in bombing cases, providing information from the study, published literature and investigative experience.

Chisholm said the subjects who will be interviewed must have known involvement in the criminal use of explosives, at least one felony bombing conviction and no pending criminal proceedings or appeals.



Smith:

## Community policing for investigators

By William J. Smith  
(First of two parts.)

Policing in the 1990's is community policing. General textbook definitions describe community policing as a philosophy and an organizational strategy, a way of thinking and a guide leading to successfully accomplishing the mutual goals of police and citizenry. One of the quintessential challenges of contemporary law enforcement is to effectively answer important questions such as: How do we go about collectively solving the problems of crime, illegal drugs, fear, social instability and disorder, neighborhood decay and dissolution? And, as professional police officers, how are we to improve the quality of community life in America?

The fact that police and concerned citizens together are exploring ways and means of answering these questions graphically demonstrates the dynamics of positive change occurring in this country today. Although community policing may be regarded as a noble and innovative approach to helping solve societal problems, it is not an all-inclusive panacea that brings immediate and unparalleled utopian results. Realistically, community policing is an evolutionary process of citizens and police growing together in a partnership dedicated to reaching mutually beneficial ends.

An educated public, thriving in a pluralistic and multicultural society, is entitled to involvement in the operations of their police department. Just a decade ago, the profession of law enforcement was virtually closed to the public. The quasi-military character of past police practices is now obsolete, and community-oriented, problem-solving policing is on the cutting edge of a currently popular trend of welcoming community input.

### It's for Investigators, Too

Community policing charges officers with performing the varied and diverse functions of community service while providing for the continual protection of life and property. The patrol responsibility is no different than that of the investigative function in the sense that both should

**"The mindset of investigators who subscribe to and implement the philosophies, strategies and methodologies of community policing allows for citizens to be 'customers' of the system."**

include mandates for the effective and efficient delivery of service as paramount objectives.

Investigators are charged with a fundamental duty to reduce crime by conducting legal, moral and ethical investigations, arresting offenders, recovering stolen property and ensuring successful prosecutions. The mindset of investigators who subscribe to and implement the philosophies, strategies and methodologies of community policing allows for citizens to be "customers" of the system. The antithesis is more likely to exist in large and centralized law enforcement agencies, where citizens are considered as "complainants" who invariably become lost in the sprawling bureaucracy.

Decentralized investigative functions are customer-focused, proactive, autonomous and accountable. Decentralization enables investigators to more readily provide localized and holistic service that is individually and internally rewarding, effective against crime, cost-efficient and satisfying to the public.

An example of the relative success of investigative decentralization in municipal law enforcement can be found in the Philadelphia Police Department, where administrators and the rank and file alike are attempting to personalize service by providing a localized link between the people of their community, uniformed officers and police investigators.

The Philadelphia Police Department is one of the oldest in the nation, with 6,300 sworn officers and 1,000 civilian employees responsible for public safety within 23 police districts that cover

approximately 130 square miles of diverse urban and suburban neighborhoods, serving a population of 1.6 million. In 1990, a comprehensive plan was undertaken that outlined strategies for achieving needed improvements in public safety, service, community leadership, citizen/police partnerships and personnel.

The "Five-Year Strategic Plan, 1991-1995" is a new vision for the Philadelphia Police Department, complete with a community-policing philosophy, focused purpose and attainable objectives. It serves as a reasonable guide to building a better department and a better city. In addition to implementing a department-wide decentralization, specific recommendations elicit improvement in customer service, and policies and procedures that ensure clarity of roles and accountability. The plan also includes innovative ideas for fostering continued efficiency and productivity in the investigative function.

The PPD's five-year plan asks and answers the essential questions posed at the onset: How do we go about collectively solving the problems of crime? As police officers, how are we to improve the quality of life? In a word, it's all about members of the Police Department and Philadelphians solving problems together, with the end result being improved public safety and quality of community life.

### Dismantling and Diffusing

In 1992, the department took the first step toward decentralizing the investigative and patrol functions. Detective headquarters was or-

ganizationally dismantled, and responsibility and accountability were diffused to seven indigenous, geographically determined field divisions headed by "command inspections." The centralized Patrol Bureau, along with divisional investigations, was then decentralized under the auspices of "Operations North and South." The change divided the city in half, and localized police operations throughout the seven existing divisions — North, South, East, Central, Southwest, North-Central and Northeast.

Along with this unprecedented reorganization, two-thirds of the investigative work force of the traditionally centralized Juvenile Aid Division was assigned to local divisions throughout the city. Remaining units in the centralized structure currently consist of special investigations, intelligence-gathering squads and those providing internal services. Ongoing analyses are conducted to determine the feasibility of decentralizing additional investigative units, such as city-wide vice; gun permits; major crimes; auto squad; dignitary protection; forfeiture; headquarters investigations; homicide line squad; homicide fugitive squad; graffiti squad; long-term missing juveniles; preventive patrol; sex crimes; organized crime intelligence, and conflict-prevention and resolution. (The internal affairs and ethics accountability units are exempted due to the nature of these investigative functions.)

### Overcoming Historic Resistance to Change

The Detective Bureau has historically been one of the most conservative, independent and change-resistant sections of the Philadelphia Police Department. Prior to reorganization, the concepts, philosophies and strategies of community policing were effectively non-existent in the investigative function. In the Philadelphia Police Department of just a decade ago, there were few mechanisms for ensuring customer focus, clarity of roles, accountability and emphasis on efficiency or productivity. Since the implementation of the five-year plan, however, the PPD has experienced substantial progress, increasing community interaction at the investigative level by embracing a client-oriented approach.

According to a recent study by the Citizens Crime Commission of the Delaware Valley, an independent organization dedicated to improving the criminal justice system and reducing crime, the decentralization of the investigative function in Philadelphia has been generally regarded as a positive step. By adopting community-policing philosophies and strategies at the local level, both the department and the community have realized the intended benefits of a better-integrated system. As a result, officers and investigators now are more directly involved with and accountable to the communities they serve, and communication — both internally and externally — has been enhanced.

At this point, nearly four years from the onset of the strategic plan, there is no hard evidence for measuring the effectiveness and efficiency of decentralized operations in Philadelphia, relative to service and cost improvements or detri-

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(William J. Smith, a retired Philadelphia police lieutenant, is the executive vice president of the Citizen's Crime Commission of the Delaware Valley, a public, non-profit foundation committed to reducing crime and improving the criminal justice system in the Greater Philadelphia area.)

### Note to Readers:

The opinions expressed on the Forum page are those of the contributing writer or cartoonist, or of the original source newspaper, and do not represent an official position of Law Enforcement News.



# Community policing's problems & virtues

The brouhaha that developed in New York City over the shortcomings of its community policing program should not be permitted to obscure the pro-

## BURDEN'S BEAT

By Ordway P. Burden

gram's virtues. The failings found in a study last year by now-retired Assistant Chief Aaron H. Rosenthal are to be expected whenever a revolutionary way of doing things is introduced into a large, tradition-bound agency like the New York City Police Department.

About 3,000 of the NYPD's 30,000 sworn officers are assigned to neighborhood beats in the standard community policing mode. Chief Rosenthal

found that too many of these beat officers, who are given considerable leeway in making their own work schedules, were too often working "banker's hours" and not often on weekends. In six precincts he studied, Rosenthal said the community policing officers had named prostitution as one of their community's most pressing problems, yet they were rarely on the streets late at night when the prostitutes were plying their trade. Most of the prostitution arrests were being made by officers outside the community policing units, Rosenthal said.

Similarly, in some of the precincts he looked at, Chief Rosenthal found that nearly four out of five community policing officers were off duty on Sundays and three out of five on Satur-

days. Crime and disorder, the chief noted, do not take weekends off, and neither should most of the community police in the city's 75 precincts.

Rosenthal also cited deficiencies in training. He wrote that in-service training "has been a dismal failure, primarily due to an overall blasé attitude on the part of management which has filtered down to the attendees." He recommended that the New York City Police Academy give training to precinct managers and then monitor the in-service training they provide to the community policing forces.

In addition, Rosenthal's report found that turnover seemed to be high in community policing units, perhaps from a lack of incentive to stay, and that coordination is often poor between

these units and detectives, narcotics officers, volunteer auxiliary officers, other police units, and other city agencies. He pointed out that in several precincts, illegal parking was identified by residents as one of the worst quality-of-life problems, but the community police officers did not even report the problem to traffic authorities.

In a nutshell, community policing in New York has plenty of problems. The new Mayor, Rudolph Giuliani, threw cold water on the idea that police officers ought to spend much time putting neighborhoods in touch with social agencies that can help them with quality-of-life problems. "Police officers have to play the role primarily of preventing crime," he said.

True, but Mayor Giuliani and his new Police Commissioner, William J. Bratton, are, in fact, dealing with quality-of-life problems — not just serious crime — in their current crackdown on "squeegee men." These are the men who approach drivers at traffic lights and toll booths, offering to clean the windshield. Some are vaguely menacing and evoke fear in motorists.

Commissioner Bratton is a strong advocate of such efforts to deal with quality-of-life issues. The Mayor appears to be less concerned about them. He said recently: "Social service aspects that were kind of added on to community policing — some of that has to be done but can't become a primary focus of all the police aspects in the neighborhood. The police officer's there to make sure the burglary doesn't take place, the robbery doesn't take place, a person can walk along the street safely."

Right. But police officers can't be everywhere at once. The idea of community policing is to work with neighborhood people to change the conditions that offer opportunities for the burglar, the robber, and the mugger. The solution might be better security, using nuisance laws to close crack houses, or improved street lighting to make it harder for bad guys to operate unseen. In short, a lot of it is problem-solving, not just more cops on the beat.

Problem-oriented policing is a close cousin of community policing, and a beautiful example of it was cited at the centennial conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police in St. Louis last October. Mayor Giuliani should take note.

The focus was Gainesville, Fla., admittedly a small town by New York

standards. Like many small cities — and many big ones — Gainesville has convenience stores. For years, just as in New York, the stores were prime targets of robbers because they usually have a lot of cash on hand; often only one clerk; their windows often had lots of signs that obscured the view from the street, and the clerks weren't trained to deal with robbers.

Virtually every convenience store in the Gainesville area was hit by robbers at least once in a three-year period. The usual police response was to answer the call with sirens going and, more often than not, get there too late, and then go on to the next service call just as in New York.

Gainesville Police Chief Wayland Clifton Jr. decided to analyze the problem. He set up a task force, with researchers from the University of Florida helping. The task force studied the robberies by time of day, made profiles of the targeted stores, the robbers and the victims, and tapped into other data provided by the FBI, IACP, and crime prevention groups.

After studying the data, the Police Department advised city commissioners to adopt an ordinance mandating significant new requirements for all convenience stores. Among other things, the stores are required to have two trained clerks on duty at night, have no more than \$50 cash available to the clerks, brightly lighted parking lots, and a robbery detection camera.

The results: "We've reduced convenience-store crime 80 percent over the last six years," Chief Clifton said. Only one robbery victim has been hurt, and arrests in convenience-store robberies have soared from 29 percent of the cases to 81 percent.

Even in the Big Apple, there's a moral here. Community policing and problem-oriented policing are the way to go. As Thomas A. Reppetto, president of the Citizens Crime Commission of New York, put it: Community policing "is the only strategy available to the police that can take back communities from the criminals."

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## Other Voices

*A sampling of editorial views on criminal justice issues from the nation's newspapers.*

### 3 strikes and they're snowed

"Baseball metaphors make bad laws. Legislation giving criminals 'three strikes and you're out' is a grand illusion. It promises to make the rest of us safe from violent crime. But it cannot. It is sloganeering at its worst — knee-jerk, pandering, brain dead. Lawmakers on Thursday sent Gov. Wilson a piece of 'three strikes' demagoguery disguised as crime fighter. Here's the muddle: Because the bill makes no distinction between violent offenses and other serious felonies such as burglary, a defendant never convicted of a violent crime can be sentenced to prison for life. Clogged courts and seething prisons where lifers have nothing to lose are other ill effects of this meat-ax approach to reducing crime. So is converting prisons into geriatric wards where aging and docile 'three-strikers' live out their days on the state dole. Uncertain consequences of 'three strikes' suggest strongly we should take our time, think hard and consider options. Before we throw the high, hard one we should know precisely what we're doing."

— *The San Francisco Chronicle*  
March 6, 1994

### Veto the death penalty

"Both chambers of the Kansas Legislature have approved the death penalty as lawmakers continue their 'get tough on crime' binge. If capital punishment were a deterrent, Florida, Texas and other states that have it would be safe havens. That is not the case; the murder rate in states with the death penalty is higher than that of Kansas. The death penalty is an irrational solution to a very serious problem. Gov. Joan Finney could and should veto the death penalty. The Governor has said she personally opposes it but would allow the legislation to become law without her signature. That is irresponsible. The moral issue is important here. The conscience of the Governor and others who make a decision should be the overriding factor, even though the public clamors for the death penalty. Capital punishment is a class-imposed penalty. Much of its support comes from the upper and middle classes; its victims are lower income people, many of them minorities. Wealthier people simply do not end up on death row. Moreover, the death penalty is irreversible. Mistakes do occur in the courts. Add the possibility of incompetent judges and lawyers, and the death penalty becomes totally unacceptable."

— *The Kansas City Star*  
March 6, 1994

### Another blow to the NRA

"The Street Sweeper can discharge 12 shotgun shells in less than three seconds. It is not a sporting gun; it was invented in Zimbabwe for military purposes and used by the South African police. According to police, it is also much admired and frequently used by American drug dealers. The Treasury Department has now appropriately reclassified the Street Sweeper, along with two other types of semiautomatic weapons, as a 'destructive weapon.' Owners of such shotguns will be required to register them, and to be photographed and fingerprinted. New fees and taxes will be imposed on manufacturers and dealers. The National

Rifle Association is flush with predictable outrage, charging that the shotguns have never been used in the commission of a crime. The issue is a red herring in any case. Common sense dictates that such weapons are not sporting guns, are dangerous, are designed only to kill or maim human beings and do not serve any legitimate civilian purpose. Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen's initiative represents one more blow to the increasingly discredited NRA, whose reflexive objections to any kind of control of weapons of murder are wearing thin for more and more Americans. The House of Representatives can now declare its independence from NRA money and intimidation by going one step further and amending the crime bill the Senate passed last year to ban the sale of these guns by American manufacturers. If Congress really wants to get serious about gun control, it could pass a comprehensive bill due to be introduced later this month by Representative Charles Schumer of New York. The NRA's influence is waning. Legislators need to put aside their fears and get on with the job. Every measure counts."

— *The New York Times*  
March 2, 1994

### Communications, cops and privacy

"The communications revolution is transforming our lives every day. Among those who feel like they are unable to keep up with the changes are law enforcement agencies. Messages that used to be carried by the Postal Service now travel on computer networks; conversations that once moved along wires now jump through the air. Police assume that some crooks use such technologies to elude detection, and they worry that the problem will only get worse. They undoubtedly are right. And the Clinton Administration is heeding its duty when it offers legislation to give law enforcement authorities the tools to foil criminals. Its proposals, however, raise obvious questions about how much Americans should be willing to sacrifice their privacy, and about how much those sacrifices would enhance safety. So far, those questions haven't gotten good answers. Federal law enforcement agencies want essentially two things. The first is the capacity to eavesdrop on computer and telephone communications that have been scrambled to assure privacy. This would be achieved through a standardized code which the Government could unlock with court permission. The second is the means to monitor calling patterns and credit card transactions over the phone and, eventually, over the two-way cable TV networks of the future. A wealth of information about individuals could be compiled this way that would be useful to law enforcement. This also requires new technology. Civil libertarians and the business community balk at the proposed remedies. One objection is the cost — up to half a billion dollars to put all those transactions under surveillance. Another is the question of its value: The special chip would not be mandatory and no one may want phones or computers equipped with a device that compromises security. Not least important is the reluctance to further chip away at individual privacy, which seems to diminish all the time anyway. The Administration is proceeding on this matter without doing much to inform the public or confront these legitimate concerns. If it wants its way, it needs to do better."

— *The Chicago Tribune*  
March 7, 1994

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# Investigators in a community police mode

Continued from Page 8  
ments to progress in this area. However, investigative commanders have noticed greater interaction, communication and cooperation with the advent of community policing in Philadelphia. Increased emphasis has been placed on providing continuous opportunities for investigators to establish and enhance positive working relationships with victim-advocacy groups, civic organizations, police district advisory councils and other stakeholders in the system. Philosophically, the investigator has become a part of the general mobilization through the combination of citizen support and professionally delivered police services concentrated at local levels.

Proactive strategies of public education and awareness now include investigators who, in concert with colleagues, attend regular community

meetings and impart valuable knowledge relating to criminal behavior, trends and patterns. Preparing interested citizens, who as a result of the experience are made capable of safely assisting the police, is a basic hallmark of community policing. Community input is essential to the continued success of this effort, and as a direct result of decentralization, the services of investigators have been moved closer to their constituents.

## Quicker, Easier Response

As such, additional benefits have been realized in the form of quicker, easier investigative response. The decentralization of the Juvenile Aid Division provides an example. Currently, JAD personnel operate exclusively under the command of divisional inspectors within each of the PPD's seven community-based detec-

tive divisions. Prior to reorganization, juvenile aid investigators were centrally dispatched and responded city-wide to solve and process crimes committed by offenders under the age of 19. This proved to be an inefficient, cost-prohibitive organizational structure that caused unnecessarily protracted delays and was detrimental to the investigative process.

Decentralization simplified and streamlined operations that had become isolated from community input, needlessly complicated, cumbersome and counterproductive. To its credit, the Philadelphia Police Department implemented the changes entailed by decentralization without materially affecting the command structure of the organization. In fact, according to

official reports, some of the bureaucratic inefficiencies of the centralized police mode were completely eliminated through decentralization. By no stretch of the imagination, however, is the task complete.

(In Part Two: The pros and cons of decentralization in the Philadelphia Police Department, and what the future may hold.)

## San Diego chief struggles to preserve racial harmony

Continued from Page 1

ties. Minority officers say they are underrepresented in elite units and supervisory positions, while some white officers contend they are victims of reverse discrimination because minorities are given preferential treatment.

A breakdown of the department's ethnic composition shows that 12.6 percent of its officers are Latino, compared to 21 percent of the city's 1.1 million residents. Asians make up 2.3 percent of the officers, and 5.4 percent of the city population. Black

officers make up 8.9 percent of the department's sworn officers, the same percentage as the population at large, while whites constitute 74.5 percent of the department, and only 59 percent of San Diego's population.

Eighty-one percent of the sergeants, 84 percent of the lieutenants, and 83 percent of the captains are white, as are five of the seven assistant chiefs.

Sanders said when he became Chief last August that he would review the department's promotional policies. "I'm not sure anything is lacking," he said. "I will talk with employees and get a sense of what they think. I try to pick the ones with the best leadership potential, but I want to make sure everyone has an opportunity to compete."

In February, Sanders reassigned Assistant Chief Rulette Armstead, the department's highest-ranking black official, who heads the internal affairs and domestic violence units and is active in the BPOA, but then reversed his decision after Armstead reportedly complained to Stevens and City Manager Jack McGrory. Within hours, Sanders issued a memo that gave

Armstead—who had been reassigned to oversee the communications and records division—her old job back.

Sanders denied caving in to political pressure, saying that Armstead's reassignment was not made in retaliation for her BPOA activities or to get back at critics. "I made the decision myself," he said, saying the change was part of a general reshuffling of the upper ranks following the departure of Executive Assistant Chief Norm Stamper, who became the Police Chief in Seattle last month.

Armstead herself characterized the incident as a "personnel matter. . . . It's not something I feel needs to be aired publicly."

This month, Sanders defended his appointment of a black lieutenant to head the department's vice squad, saying the promotion was made on the officer's ability to carry out the job, not to appease his critics. Reflecting on the controversy, Sanders said, "I think there are a lot of competing interests. I have to do what's best for the organization, and people aren't always going to be agree with me."

## The meter is running on taxi fleet for junkies

Continued from Page 5

to provide treatment," Beaulieu said.

Addicts report to treatment centers in Hartford or Westfield seven days a week to get their dosage of methadone, the synthetic opiate used to ease their cravings for heroin. They spend an average of 18-24 months in the program. Those who travel to Westfield are in and out of the facility within minutes, although they attend a 30-minute counseling session once a week and some also participate in a 90-minute group counseling session.

At least five Connecticut cab firms and car services are providing transportation to Westfield for Connecticut addicts. At least one has attempted to capitalize on the problem by passing out fliers that offered addicts free rides to Massachusetts to introduce them to

the Westfield clinic.

The state appears to be taking action that will allow Connecticut addicts to be treated without having to cross state lines. It recently approved \$300,000 in bonding money that will allow The Hartford Dispensary to open a clinic in New Britain, which now sends many addicts to Hartford for treatment.

Recently, the state also permitted the dispensary to shift grant money from another program so that it could create an additional 75 slots for short-term treatment at its two Hartford methadone clinics. The dispensary also has proposed considering extending hours at its Hartford sites that would allow for about 200 new clients at a cost of about \$550,000, but it must receive state approval to do so.

## This Periodical is Indexed in The Criminal Justice Periodical Index

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# Upcoming Events

## APRIL

**25-26. Chaplains Training Seminar.** Presented by the International Conference of Police Chaplains, East Great Lakes Region, London, Ohio. \$80.

**25-26. Children's Justice Conference.** Presented by the U.S. Attorney's Office, Western District of Washington, Bellevue, Wash.

**25-27. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates, Columbia, S.C. \$495

**25-27. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates, Kansas City, Mo. \$495

**25-28. Basic Tactical Training.** Presented by Barton County Community College, Great Bend, Kan. \$150.

**25-29. DWI Instructor Course.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management, Jacksonville, Fla. \$450.

**25-29. Computerized Collision Diagramming.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management, Jacksonville, Fla. \$695.

**25-29. Interviews & Interrogations.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management, Jacksonville, Fla. \$450.

**25-29. Police Internal Affairs.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management, Jacksonville, Fla. \$450.

**25-29. Criminal Patrol Drug Enforcement.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management, Pensacola, Fla. \$450.

**25-29. SWAT for Rural Operations.** Presented by TEEX — Law Enforcement & Security Training Division, Bryan, Texas. \$300

**25-29. Crime Prevention through Environmental Design.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute, Louisville, Ky.

**25-29. Community-Oriented Policing/Crime Prevention Management.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute, Louisville, Ky.

**25-May 6. Police Executive Development Institute (Basic Course).** Presented by Pennsylvania State University

Park, Pa.

**25-May 13. Command Training Program.** Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, Wellesley, Mass.

**27-29. 8th Annual Substance Abuse Conference.** Presented by Coppin State College, Baltimore

**27-29. Demystifying Palm Prints.** Presented by Rollins College, Orlando, Fla. \$325.

**28-29. Asset Forfeiture Tactics.** Presented by the Investigation Training Institute, Atlanta. \$395.

## MAY

**1-5. 13th Annual Training Conference & Expo.** Presented by the American Jail Association, Indianapolis, Ind. \$120/\$150

**2. Firearm Retention & Gun Disarming.** Presented by Modern Warrior Inc., Lindenhurst, N.Y. \$250

**2-3. Street Spanish for Law Enforcement.** Presented by Barton County Community College, Great Bend, Kan. \$100

**2-3. Managing the Drug Unit.** Presented by the University of Delaware, Cherry Hill, N.J.

**2-3. Dealb & Homicide Investigation.** Presented by the University of Delaware, Brewster, N.Y.

**2-4. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates, Mahwah, N.J. \$495.

**2-4. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates, Dallas. \$495

**2-4. Drug-Trak IV Training Course.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management, Jacksonville, Fla. \$395

**2-4. Field Training for Communications Officers.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management, Jacksonville, Fla. \$350

**2-6. Police Internal Affairs.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management, Phoenix, Ariz. \$450.

**2-6. Practical Hostage Negotiations.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology

& Management, St. Petersburg, Fla. \$450.

**2-6. Community-Based Crime Analysis.** Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, Dallas. \$395/\$295

**2-13. Traffic Accident Reconstruction.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management, Jacksonville, Fla. \$595.

**3-4. Live Fire Firearm Survival Course.** Presented by Modern Warrior Inc., Lindenhurst, N.Y. \$250.

**3-5. Juvenile Law.** Presented by the Institute of Criminal Justice Studies, Marshall, Texas. \$125.

**4-5. Intelligence Operations.** Presented by the University of Delaware, Cherry Hill, N.J.

**4-6. Police Leadership: A Day at the Zoo.** Presented by Rollins College, Orlando, Fla. \$225.

**5. Building Searches.** Presented by Barton County Community College, LaCrosse, Kan. \$75

**5-6. Approaches to Financial Crime Investigation.** Presented by the University of Delaware, Wilmington, Del.

**5-6. Drug Interdiction.** Presented by the University of Delaware, Worcester, Mass.

**5-7. Street Survival '94.** Presented by Calibre Press, Fort Lauderdale, Fla. \$159/\$135/\$85.

**6. Emergency Vehicle Operations.** Presented by Barton County Community College, Great Bend, Kan. \$75.

**8-12. Violent Assaults.** Presented by the National College of District Attorneys, New Orleans

**9-13. Basic Crime Scene Technician Workshop.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute, Evanston, Ill. \$600

**9-13. Police Applicant Background Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management, Lexington, N.C. \$450.

**9-13. Inspection & Investigation of Commercial Vehicle Accidents.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management, Lakeland, Fla. \$450

**9-13. Seminar for the Senior Field Train-**

**ing Officer.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management, Pensacola, Fla. \$475

**9-13. Introductory TEAM-UP Database Management.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management, Jacksonville, Fla. \$595

**9-13. Interview & Interrogation Techniques for Internal Affairs Officers.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management, Phoenix, Ariz. \$450

**9-13. Drug Gangs: Identification & Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management, Jacksonville, Fla. \$450.

**9-19. Basic Crime Prevention for Practitioners.** Presented by the Institute of Criminal Justice Studies, Fort Worth, Texas. \$250

**9-20. Advanced Police Executive Development Institute (POLEX).** Presented by Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pa.

**9-20. Supervision of Police Personnel.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute, Evanston, Ill. \$700

**10-12. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates, Springfield, Ill. \$495

**10-12. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates, Milwaukee, Wis. \$495

**10-12. SWAT Commander.** Presented by TEEX — Law Enforcement & Security Training Division, Bryan, Texas. \$150

**11-13. Chemical Weapons Specialist.** Presented by Rollins College, Orlando, Fla. \$265

**11-13. Special Response Team Management & Operations.** Presented by Executech Internationale Corp, Dulles International Training Center, Va.

**12-13. Advanced Criminal Patrol Techniques.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management, Jacksonville, Fla. \$325

**15-21. Providing Executive Protection.** Presented by the Executive Protection Institute, Winchester, Va. \$2,900

**16-17. Risk Management: Deadly Force & Pursuit Driving Policy.** Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, Dallas. \$195/\$145.

**16-17. Drug & Narcotics Investigation.** Presented by the University of Delaware, Cherry Hill, N.J.

**16-17. Officer Field Safety.** Presented by the University of Delaware, Oakhurst, N.J.

**16-17. Robbery Investigation.** Presented by the University of Delaware, Peckskill, N.Y.

**16-18. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates, Anchorage, Alaska. \$495

**16-18. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates, Norfolk, Va. \$495

**16-18. Firearm Alternative Survival Tactics.** Presented by Modern Warrior Inc., Lindenhurst, N.Y. \$250

**16-18. Civil Liability of Police Administrators.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute, Evanston, Ill. \$400.

**16-18. Police Undercover & Covert Operations.** Presented by Rollins College, Orlando, Fla. \$250

**16-18. Fraud Trainings: Financial Investigation Methods to Prove Fraud & Crime.** Presented by the Investigation Training Institute, Chicago. \$595.

**16-20. Airborne Counterdrug Operations Training Program.** Presented by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, Madison, Wis.

**16-20. Advanced TEAM-UP Database Management.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management, Jacksonville, Fla. \$595

**16-20. Criminal Investigation Techniques.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management, Jacksonville, Fla. \$450

**16-20. Tactical Techniques for Drug Enforcement.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management, Jacksonville, Fla. \$495

**16-20. Criminal Patrol Drug Enforcement.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management, Jacksonville, Fla. \$450

**16-20. Practical Crime Scene Workshop.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute, Evanston, Ill. \$650.

**17. Emergency Vehicle Operations.** Presented by Barton County Community College, Great Bend, Kan. \$75

**17-19. Street Survival '94.** Presented by Calibre Press, Grand Forks, N.D. \$159/\$135/\$85.

**18-19. Supervisory Principles in Communication Centers.** Presented by the University of Delaware, Brentwood, N.H.

**18-20. Advanced SWAT Team Techniques.** Presented by Rollins College, Orlando, Fla. \$265

**18-20. Internal Affairs.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute, Evanston, Ill. \$400

**19-20. Confrontational Handcuffing.** Presented by Modern Warrior Inc., Lindenhurst, N.Y. \$250.

**21-24. Annual Legislative Conference.** Presented by the National Association of Police Organizations, Washington, D.C. \$150.

**23-24. Crime Prevention.** Presented by the University of Delaware, Wilmington, Del.

**23-25. Understanding Body Language in Interviewing.** Presented by the University of Delaware, Owings Mills, Md.

**23-25. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates, Tempe, Ariz. \$495

**23-26. Managing Field Training Officer Programs.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute, Evanston, Ill. \$400

**23-27. Vital Installation Physical Security.** Presented by Executech Internationale Corp, Dulles International Training Center, Va.

**23-27. Managing the Police Training Function.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management, Jacksonville, Fla. \$450

**23-27. Undercover Drug Enforcement Techniques.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management, Jacksonville, Fla. \$525

**23-27. Police Applicant Background Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management, Jacksonville, Fla. \$450

**23-27. Basic Investigative Techniques: Missing/Abducted Children.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management, Jacksonville, Fla. \$495

**23-27. Bloodstain Pattern Analysis with Computers.** Presented by Barton County Community College, Great Bend, Kan. \$200

**24-26. Street Survival '94.** Presented by Calibre Press, Birmingham, Ala. \$159/\$135/\$85

**24-27. Advanced Sex Crime Investigative Techniques.** Presented by Rollins College, Orlando, Fla. \$285

**25-26. Drug Interdiction.** Presented by the University of Delaware, Cherry Hill, N.J.

**26-27. Managing Your Detective Unit.** Presented by the University of Delaware, Brantree, Mass.

**31-June 24. School of Police Supervision.** Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, Dallas. \$750/\$595

## For further information:

(Addresses & phone/fax numbers for organizations listed in calendar of events.)

American Jail Association, 2053 Day Rd., Suite 100, Hagerstown, MD 21740-9795. (301) 790-3930. Fax. (301) 790-2941

Barton County Community College, Attn: James J. Ness, Director, Administration of Justice Programs, R.R. 3, Box 1362, Great Bend, KS 67530-9283. (316) 792-1243 Fax. (316) 792-8035

Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062-2727 (800) 323-0037

Coppin State College, Attn: Dr. Lonnie Mitchell, Professor of Psychology & Rehabilitation Counseling, 2500 W. North Ave., Baltimore, MD 21216-3698. (410) 383-5789

Executech Internationale Corp., P.O. Box 365, Sterling, VA 20167. (703) 709-5805. Fax. (703) 709-5807.

Executive Protection Institute, Arcadia Manor, Rte. 2, Box 3645, Berryville, VA 22611 (703) 955-1128.

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, National Center for State & Local Law Enforcement Training, Building 67, Glynnco, GA 31524 (800) 743-5382 Fax. (912) 267-2894

Institute of Criminal Justice Studies, Southwest Texas State University, West Campus, Canyon Hall, San Marcos, TX 78666-4610. (512) 245-3030 Fax. (512) 245-2834

Institute of Police Technology & Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville,

FL 32216. (904) 646-2722

Institute of Public Service, 4854 Old National Highway, Atlanta, GA 30344. (800) 235-4723.

International Conference of Police Chaplains, East Great Lakes Region, Attn: Chaplain Walton Tully, 4663 Pritchard-Ohltown Rd., Newton Falls, OH 44444 (216) 654-4515.

Investigation Training Institute, P.O. Box 669, Shelburne, VT 05482. (802) 985-9123

Law Enforcement Training Systems, P.O. Box 822, Granby, CT 06035. (203) 653-0788

Modern Warrior Inc., 711 N. Wellwood Ave., Lindenhurst, NY 11757 (516) 226-8383

National Association of Police Organizations, 750 First St., N.E., Suite 935, Washington, DC 20002-4241 (202) 842-4420

National College of District Attorneys, University of Houston Law Center, Houston, TX 77204-6380. (713) 743-NCDA.Fax (713) 743-1850

National Crime Prevention Institute, Brnman Hall, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. (502) 588-6987

New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, P.O. Box 57350, Babson Park, MA 02157-0350. (617) 237-4724

Northwestern University Traffic Institute,

555 Clark St., P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204 (800) 323-4011.

Pennsylvania State University, Police Executive Development Institute, 1003 Oswald Tower, University Park, PA 16802-6215 (814) 863-0262. Fax (814) 863-7044

Quantico Group Associates Inc., 3904 Lansing Court, Dumfries, VA 22026-2460 (703) 221-0189 Fax (703) 221-3836

John E. Reid & Associates Inc., 250 S. Wacker Dr., Suite 1100, Chicago, IL 60606 (800) 255-5747 Fax (312) 876-1743

Rollins College, Public Safety Institute 1000 Holt Ave., #2728, Winter Park, FL 32789-4499 (407) 647-6080 Fax (407) 647-3828

Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. Box 830707, Richardson, TX 75083-0707 (214) 690-2394 Fax (214) 690-2458

TEEX — Law Enforcement & Security Training Division, Texas A&M University System, College Station, TX 77843-8000 (800) 423-8433 or (409) 845-6391. Fax: (409) 862-2788

University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education, Attn: Jacob Haber, 2800 Pennsylvania Ave., Wilmington, DE 19806 (302) 573-4487

U.S. Attorney's Office, Western District of Washington, Attn: Stephen A. Carlisle, Law Enforcement Coordination Manager, 800 Fifth Ave., Suite 3600, Seattle, WA 98104 (206) 553-5103 Fax (206) 553-0882

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## Crime forecast: continued bomb-y

For the past five years, "explosives incidents" have been increased, and the ATF is hard-pressed to say exactly why (but they're working on the case). **See Page 1.**



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